

Individual Income Tax: “TAXABLE INCOME” and “GROSS INCOME” Explained

A basic explanation of the individual income tax and what is taxable income and gross income. By Charles Waywood

All tax code and federal regulations documents highlighted below are attached.

To understand the tax code, **you need to understand** statutory “terms” and their definitions (“terms” do not have ordinary dictionary definitions and meanings). **You need to understand** the rules of statutory construction (Cannons of Construction) and how they affect the code section you are reading. **You need to have a good grasp** of the rules of grammar to apply them to the statute you are reading (for example, know what “and” and “or” mean). **You need to pay attention** to every word and punctuation. Congress follows these rules to stay within the limits of their constitutional authority. However, if you don’t understand any of the above listed items you probably will not interpret the code correctly and believe something totally different than the actual meaning.

It’s important to remember that Congress usually uses words and terms intentionally. However, the Supreme Court says the following:

If Congress enacted into law something different from what it intended, then it should amend the statute to conform it to its intent. `It is beyond our province to rescue Congress from its drafting errors, and to provide for what we might think... is the preferred result

[United States v. Granderson, 511 U. S. 39, 68 \(1994\)](#)

The Basics:

When we first start working for a company, we are made to fill out a W-4 form for income tax withholding purposes because the companies we work for don’t know the tax code and who taxes apply to. They have been forcibly convinced that everyone is a taxpayer and all income is taxable. Most employers and employees have never read the tax code and probably wouldn’t understand it anyway due to not understanding grammar, statutory construction, and canons of statutory construction.

Because we don’t know the tax code or understand terms and definitions and have been made to believe that we must pay income taxes we fill out the W-4 form and declare ourselves as a “U.S. citizen”, which is not defined in the tax code and has nothing to do with nationality. It has to do with “taxpayer status”. Since we have filled as a “U.S. citizen, we are assumed by the I.R.S. to be a term called a “United States Person”, accepting tax benefits for that tax year.

Then we have to file income taxes because the companies we work for believe that they have to submit a W-2 form to federal and state for taxation of all income paid to us. It’s basically a tool for the IRS to claim that “Hey, your company is telling us that you make taxable income”. This W-2 form amounts to legal evidence called “prima facie” evidence that your company is accusing you of making the taxable income. “Prima facie evidence” means that on its face its true unless you rebut the false information. If we

don't rebut the allegation of this taxable income, the "prima facie" evidence stands as legally being true even though not all income is taxable income per the code. In our ignorance of not knowing that not all income is not taxable, and not knowing that we can rebut the false allegation made by the companies we work for, the I.R.S. assumes that all our income IS taxable income.

There are 2 different tax statuses that you can legally file your taxes under for the individual income tax.

The first tax status is as a "citizen or resident of the United States" by filing a 1040.

As David William, a very educated student and teacher of the tax code and the owner of "Opting Out of U.S. Income Tax" on Telegram and Twitter, states correctly: **"Filing a 1040** constitutes explicit acceptance of the BENEFITS as a **"citizen or resident of the United States"** status (as described in the IRC) for that entire tax year. It's basically a "Quasi-Contract". "Citizen or resident of the United States" is a "United States Person" per **26 U.S. Code § 7701(a)(30)** and Treasury Regulations". When filing a 1040, you are taxed on **"taxable income"** (see **26 U.S. Code § 1** and **26 CFR 1.1-1(a)**).

(There is no statutory definition of the solo word "citizen" (as in citizen or resident of the United States) so it could mean anything. But it DOES NOT mean a "Citizen of the United States". The use of words must be clear and unambiguous or have a specific definition in the code. If words or terms aren't defined, they could be interpreted to mean anything you want it to mean. The same goes for the word U.S. Citizen. A "United States Person" which is defined in the code is not a "U.S. Person" which is not defined in the code. The trickery of congress and the I.R.S. substituting words that are not defined, for words that are defined, is one way for them to confuse you into thinking that they mean the same thing even though they don't.

The second tax status that most people aren't aware that you can file as, is as a **"Nonresident Alien"** by filing a 1040NR

Filing a 1040NR (nonresident alien = not a resident alien) **see 26 US Code § 871(b)** and **26 CFR 1.1-1**, where you're only taxed on **"taxable income that is effectively connected with a "trade or business" within the United States"**. **(26 US Code § 873(b)(3)** shows proof that a National of the United States can be a "Nonresident Alien" ... meaning NOT A RESIDENT ALIEN). **26 CFR 301.6109-1(g)(1)(i)** states that a person can establish a different status for their social security number to that of a "Nonresident Alien".

If you are a National of the United States, changing your tax status by filing as a nonresident alien and only having to be taxed on **"taxable income (gross income)" that is effectively connected with a "trade or business"** is step one to a way to minimize taxes. (See **26 US Code § 7701(a)(26)** for the statutory definition of **"trade or business"**)

However, what I have never seen put together and published by anyone involved in legally opting out of income taxation, is step two to the way to minimize all or most all of income taxes. Which is that “gross income” is not all income. The following is probably the most important part to know and understand:

The IRS, the state, attorneys, courts and most everyone that studies the tax code and federal regulations rely on the tax code (26 US Code, § 61(a), Gross Income) general definition as what is actually taxable. This definition states: “Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, gross income means all income from whatever source derived, including (but not limited to) the following items: (1) Compensation for services, including fees, commissions, fringe benefits, and similar items; (2) Gross income derived from business;” ... and 13 other listed items.

However, All income is not taxable for either a 1040 or 1040NR. The IRS and state and even many involved in the study of the tax code haven’t figured out that there is a “**general** and **specific**” part of 26 U.S. Code § 61 “Gross Income” and that the “general definition” in § 61(a) is only a definition and not the actual “items” that are taxed as “gross income”. This is another piece of ammunition to know in defense of you not being liable for taxes.

The IRS, state, tax preparers, accountants, and all, will tell you that all income is gross income according to that **general definition** of gross income in 26 US Code § 61(a) or one has obligated himself to report all income as “gross income” when filing as a U.S. Person using the 1040. The IRS and state will hope you believe the **general definition** that makes it appear that all income is “gross income” and is taxable, but it’s not. The evidence is clear.

It’s not all income that is taxed. It doesn’t matter if we make what’s called income, wages, payments, remuneration, compensation for labor, or whatever terminology you want to call it. It also doesn’t matter if it is from “compensation for services” or “derived from business”, as the **definition** in § 61 states.

Only “**taxable income**” is taxed if you file taxes by using a form **1040 (See 26 US Code Part I, § 1 and the Code of Federal Regulations CFR 1.1-1)**. You will see in 26 US Code § 1(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) the sentence “There is hereby imposed on the **taxable income** of...”.

CFR 1.1-1(a) (the rules issued by the I.R.S. that interprets the code) states in the first sentence of the “**general** rule” that “Section 1 of the Code imposes an income tax on the income of...”. However, the third sentence clarifies that “The tax imposed is upon **taxable income**”.

Only “**taxable income**” that is **effectively connected with the conduct of a “trade or business” “within the United States”** is taxed when you file a **1040NR (See 26 US Code § 871(b) and CFR 1.1-1(a)(1))**

WHAT IS “TAXABLE INCOME”?

Whether you file as “citizen or resident of the United States” (declaring that you are a United States Person) by filing a 1040 or file a 1040NR (declaring that you are a Nonresident Alien) “**Taxable income**” is defined as “**GROSS INCOME**” minus deductions allowed **(See 26 US Code § 63(a))**. (taking any deductions means you are receiving benefits)

For individuals who do not itemize their deductions (taking any deduction means you are receiving benefits) ... “**taxable income**” means “**Adjusted Gross Income**” minus the standard deductions... **(See § 63(b))**.

“**Adjusted Gross Income**” means “**GROSS INCOME**” minus “**trade or business**” deductions **(See § 62)**

What is “**Gross Income**”?

- a. There are **2 subsections ((a) and (b))** to **§ 61 Gross Income**.
- b. The first part of § 61 Gross Income is **subsection (a)** which gives the **GENERAL Definition**: “**Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle**, gross income means all income from whatever source derived, including (but not limited to) the following items: (1) Compensation for services, including fees, commissions, fringe benefits, and similar items; (2) Gross income derived from business;” ... and 13 other listed items... **REMEMBER THIS: This is ONLY A GENERAL DEFINITION of the types of gross income and NOT THE ACTUAL SPECIFIC ITEMS OF GROSS INCOME THAT ARE TAXED!!!!**
- c. The second part is **subsection (b)** which refers to items “**SPECIFICALLY included in gross income**”. The specific items referred to in § 61(b) are listed in PART II § 71 to § 91.
- d. **The words General and Specifically** are two key words in any statute. (These words are not statutorily defined terms). Webster’s Dictionary Defines them as follows:
 1. **General**:
 - 1: involving, applicable to, or affecting the whole
 - 2: involving, relating to, or applicable to every member of a class, kind, or group. the *general* equation of a straight line
 - 3: not confined by specialization or careful limitation. a *general* outline
 - 4: belonging to the common nature of a group of like individuals : **GENERIC** the *general* characteristics of a species

5 a: applicable to or characteristic of the majority of individuals involved : **PREVALENT** the *general* opinion

b: concerned or dealing with universal rather than particular aspects

6: relating to, determined by, or concerned with main elements rather than limited details bearing a *general* resemblance to the original

2. **Specifically:**

1. in a specific manner : in a definite and exact way : with precision

2. used to indicate the exact identity, purpose, or use of something

- e. There is a canon of statutory construction used in the construction of statutes (laws) that states “**Specific Prevails Over General**”. This means that if there is a conflict between a **general** provision and a **specific** provision, **the specific provision prevails over the general provision**. There are Supreme Court cases and lower court cases that positively cite this canon of construction. There are even tax cases that cite this canon of construction:

Radzanower v. Touche Ross & Co. 426 US 148, 96 S. Ct. 1989, 48 L. Ed. 2d 540 - Supreme Court, 1976 -

...It is a basic principle of statutory construction that a statute dealing with a narrow, precise, and specific subject is not submerged by a later enacted statute covering a more generalized spectrum. "Where there is no clear intention otherwise, a specific statute will not be controlled or nullified by a general one, regardless of the priority of enactment."

(Highlight Added) **Morton v. Mancari, 417 U. S. 535, 550-551.[7]** "The reason and philosophy of the rule is, that when the mind of the legislator has been turned to the details of a subject, and he has acted upon it, a subsequent statute in general terms, or treating the subject in a general manner, and not expressly contradicting the original act, shall not be considered as intended to affect the more particular or positive previous provisions, unless it is absolutely necessary to give the latter act such a construction, in order that its words shall have any meaning at all." T.

Sedgwick, The Interpretation and Construction of Statutory and Constitutional Law 98 (2d ed. 1874).

An accepted principle of statutory construction is that the specific prevails over the general. **See Matter of Nobelman, 968 F.2d 483, 488 (5th Cir.1992), aff'd, 508 U.S. 324, 113 S.Ct. 2106, 124 L.Ed.2d 228 (1993)** ("General language of a statute does not prevail over matters specifically dealt with in another part of the same enactment"); **In re Pacific Far East Line, Inc., 644 F.2d 1290, 1293 (9th Cir.1981)**. "When there is potential for conflict, specific provisions should prevail over the more general." **In re Nadler, 122 B.R. 162, 166 (Bankr.D.Mass.1990) (citing Jett v.**

Dallas Independent School Dist., 491 U.S. 701, 109 S.Ct. 2702, 105 L.Ed.2d 598 (1989)).

D. Ginsberg & Sons v. Popkin, 285 U.S. 204, 208 (1932) ("General language of a statutory provision, although broad enough to include it, will not be held to apply to a matter specifically dealt with in another part of the same enactment.") (Highlight Added); see also **Green v. Bock Laundry Mach. Co., 490 U.S. 504, 524 (1989)** ("A general statutory rule usually does not govern unless there is no more specific rule."); In re **Nobleman, 968 F.2d 483, 488 (5th Cir. 1992)** (citing **Ginsberg** and holding that **specific language prevails over general language**).

Where there is no clear intention otherwise, a specific statute will not be controlled or nullified by a general one, regardless of the priority of enactment

- in **BNSF RAILWAY COMPANY v. US, Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit 2015** (Highlight Added)

- f. Knowing that a **specific provision prevails over a general provision (even other general provisions throughout the code unless the code specifies that it takes precedence over the specific items)** items actually taxed as "**Gross Income**" couldn't possibly be "**all income from whatever source derived**" (as used in the general definition of 26 US Code § 61(a). If that is what congress actually meant they wouldn't have needed subsection (b) of § 61 stating **specifically** the items included in **gross income**. The **General Definition** in § 61(a) of "**all income from whatever source derived, including (but limited to) the following items ...**" IS NOT WHAT THE TAX IS BASED UPON (unless you don't know statutory construction, basic grammar, and dictionary definitions of words, in this case of "General" and "Specific").
- g. **26 CFR 1.61-1, the rules issued by the Treasury Department to interpret the code, affirms that § 61(a) is only a General Definition**, stating in 1.61-1(a): "Section 61 lists the most common items of gross income **FOR PURPOSES OF ILLUSTRATION**".
- h. **26 CFR 1.61, the rules issued by the Treasury Department to interpret the code, affirms that § 61(b) reference to "Specifically" listed items of gross income are listed in Part II §71 to § 91 and are the ONLY ITEMS INCLUDED IN GROSS INCOME by stating:** "The purpose of these cross references is to direct attention to the more common items "which are included in or excluded from **gross income ENTIRELY.**" ←

The word "Entirely", which was chosen by the Treasury Department, wasn't chosen to be used by accident.

1. "ENTIRELY" is not defined in 26 US Code. Webster's Dictionary defines "ENTIRELY" as the following:

- a. to the full or entire extent : COMPLETELY
 - b. to the exclusion of others : SOLELY
- i. Gross Income is **SPECIFICALLY** referred to in § 61(b) and states that “**For items specifically included in gross income, see part II (sec. 71 and following)**”. **THE ITEMS LISTED IN § 71 - § 91 IS ALL THAT IS INCLUDED IN GROSS INCOME!!!!!!** You cannot automatically assume that any payments to you of any kind are included in this list of items... unless it's actually listed in § 71 - § 91.
 - j. Part III (§ 101 to § 139C) refers to items **SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME**. You might not have any payments listed on this exclusion list but that does not mean that it is part of the “included” list. **It must be listed on the “included” list to be “Gross Income”**
 - k. If payments (or income, wages, remuneration, etc....) that you receive isn't on the included list **it is not gross income**. It's not even considered. Don't assume that it is just because it's not listed anywhere ... especially if someone tells you that it is. **IT HAS TO BE LISTED!**

So, in my case, I have filed “exempt” on my W-4 form with the company I work for so that no federal taxes are deducted. At “tax time”, I file form 1040NR as a Nonresident Alien (Not a resident alien) because there is nowhere in the code that states that a National of the United States can't file a 1040NR, and I state in a rebuttal letter along with my 1040NR return: **The payments issued to me by the “Payor” (company I am working for) are not classified as “gross income”** and no payments were effectively connected with a U.S. Trade or Business according to 26 U.S. Code §871(b), 26 U.S. Code § 61(B), Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter B, Part II, § 71 - § 91, 26 CFR § 1.1-1, 26 CFR § 1.61-1, and 26 CFR 1.6012-1 **(See 26 CFR 1.6012-1(b)(1)(i) for requirements for filing a return when there is “0” gross income).**

(20) Employee

For the purpose of applying the provisions of section 79 with respect to group-term life insurance purchased for employees, for the purpose of applying the provisions of sections 104, 105, and 106 with respect to accident and health insurance or accident and health plans, and for the purpose of applying the provisions of subtitle A with respect to contributions to or under a stock bonus, pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plan, and with respect to distributions under such a plan, or by a trust forming part of such a plan, and for purposes of applying section 125 with respect to cafeteria plans, the term “employee” shall include a full-time life insurance salesman who is considered an employee for the purpose of chapter 21.

(21) Levy

The term “levy” includes the power of distraint and seizure by any means.

(22) Attorney General

The term “Attorney General” means the Attorney General of the United States.

(23) Taxable year

The term “taxable year” means the calendar year, or the fiscal year ending during such calendar year, upon the basis of which the taxable income is computed under subtitle A. “Taxable year” means, in the case of a return made for a fractional part of a year under the provisions of subtitle A or under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, the period for which such return is made.

(24) Fiscal year

The term “fiscal year” means an accounting period of 12 months ending on the last day of any month other than December.

(25) Paid or incurred, paid or accrued

The terms “paid or incurred” and “paid or accrued” shall be construed according to the method of accounting upon the basis of which the taxable income is computed under subtitle A.

(26) Trade or business

The term “trade or business” includes the performance of the functions of a public office.

(27) Tax Court

The term “Tax Court” means the United States Tax Court.

(28) Other terms

Any term used in this subtitle with respect to the application of, or in connection with, the provisions of any other subtitle of this title shall have the same meaning as in such provisions.

(29) Internal Revenue Code

The term “Internal Revenue Code of 1986” means this title, and the term “Internal Revenue Code of 1939” means the Internal Revenue Code enacted February 10, 1939, as amended.

(30) United States person

The term “United States person” means—

- (A) a citizen or resident of the United States,

- (B) a domestic partnership,
- (C) a domestic corporation,
- (D) any estate (other than a foreign estate, within the meaning of paragraph (31)), and
- (E) any trust if—

- (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust, and

- (ii) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

(31) Foreign estate or trust**(A) Foreign estate**

The term “foreign estate” means an estate the income of which, from sources without the United States which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, is not includible in gross income under subtitle A.

(B) Foreign trust

The term “foreign trust” means any trust other than a trust described in subparagraph (E) of paragraph (30).

(32) Cooperative bank

The term “cooperative bank” means an institution without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit, which—

- (A) either—

- (i) is an insured institution within the meaning of section 401(a)² of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C., sec. 1724(a)), or

- (ii) is subject by law to supervision and examination by State or Federal authority having supervision over such institutions, and

- (B) meets the requirements of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (19) of this subsection (relating to definition of domestic building and loan association).

In determining whether an institution meets the requirements referred to in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, any reference to an association or to a domestic building and loan association contained in paragraph (19) shall be deemed to be a reference to such institution.

(33) Regulated public utility

The term “regulated public utility” means—

- (A) A corporation engaged in the furnishing or sale of—

- (i) electric energy, gas, water, or sewerage disposal services, or

- (ii) transportation (not included in subparagraph (C)) on an intrastate, suburban, municipal, or interurban electric railroad, on an intrastate, municipal, or suburban trackless trolley system, or on a municipal or suburban bus system, or

- (iii) transportation (not included in clause (ii)) by motor vehicle—

if the rates for such furnishing or sale, as the case may be, have been established or approved by a State or political subdivision thereof, by an agency or instrumentality of the United States, by a public service or public utility commission or other similar body of the District of Columbia or of any

1968—Pub. L. 90-364, title I, § 102(d), June 28, 1968, 82 Stat. 259, added part V.

PART I—TAX ON INDIVIDUALS

- Sec.
1. Tax imposed.
 2. Definitions and special rules.
 3. Tax tables for individuals having taxable income of less than \$20,000.¹
 - [4. Repealed.]
 5. Cross references relating to tax on individuals.

AMENDMENTS

1976—Pub. L. 94-455, title V, § 501(c)(1), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1559, substituted “Tax tables for individuals having taxable income of less than \$20,000” for “Optional tax tables for individuals” in item 3 and struck out item 4 relating to rules for optional tax.

1969—Pub. L. 91-172, title VIII, § 803(d)(9), Dec. 30, 1969, 83 Stat. 685, substituted “Definitions and special rules” and “Optional tax tables for individuals” for “Tax in case of joint return or return of surviving spouse” and “Optional tax if adjusted gross income is less than \$5,000” in items 2 and 3, respectively.

§ 1. Tax imposed

(a) Married individuals filing joint returns and surviving spouses

There is hereby imposed on the taxable income of—

- (1) every married individual (as defined in section 7703) who makes a single return jointly with his spouse under section 6013, and
- (2) every surviving spouse (as defined in section 2(a)),

a tax determined in accordance with the following table:

If <u>taxable income</u> is:	The tax is:
Not over \$36,900	15% <u>of taxable income</u> .
Over \$36,900 but not over \$89,150.	\$5,535, plus 28% of the excess over \$36,900.
Over \$89,150 but not over \$140,000.	\$20,165, plus 31% of the excess over \$89,150.
Over \$140,000 but not over \$250,000.	\$35,928.50, plus 36% of the excess over \$140,000.
Over \$250,000	\$75,528.50, plus 39.6% of the excess over \$250,000.

(b) Heads of households

There is hereby imposed on the taxable income of every head of a household (as defined in section 2(b)) a tax determined in accordance with the following table:

If <u>taxable income</u> is:	The tax is:
Not over \$29,600	15% of taxable income.
Over \$29,600 but not over \$76,400.	\$4,440, plus 28% of the excess over \$29,600.
Over \$76,400 but not over \$127,500.	\$17,544, plus 31% of the excess over \$76,400.
Over \$127,500 but not over \$250,000.	\$33,385, plus 36% of the excess over \$127,500.
Over \$250,000	\$77,485, plus 39.6% of the excess over \$250,000.

(c) Unmarried individuals (other than surviving spouses and heads of households)

There is hereby imposed on the taxable income of every individual (other than a surviving spouse as defined in section 2(a) or the head of

a household as defined in section 2(b)) who is not a married individual (as defined in section 7703) a tax determined in accordance with the following table:

If <u>taxable income</u> is:	The tax is:
Not over \$22,100	15% <u>of taxable income</u> .
Over \$22,100 but not over \$53,500.	\$3,315, plus 28% of the excess over \$22,100.
Over \$53,500 but not over \$115,000.	\$12,107, plus 31% of the excess over \$53,500.
Over \$115,000 but not over \$250,000.	\$31,172, plus 36% of the excess over \$115,000.
Over \$250,000	\$79,772, plus 39.6% of the excess over \$250,000.

(d) Married individuals filing separate returns

There is hereby imposed on the taxable income of every married individual (as defined in section 7703) who does not make a single return jointly with his spouse under section 6013, a tax determined in accordance with the following table:

If <u>taxable income</u> is:	The tax is:
Not over \$18,450	15% <u>of taxable income</u> .
Over \$18,450 but not over \$44,575.	\$2,767.50, plus 28% of the excess over \$18,450.
Over \$44,575 but not over \$70,000.	\$10,082.50, plus 31% of the excess over \$44,575.
Over \$70,000 but not over \$125,000.	\$17,964.25, plus 36% of the excess over \$70,000.
Over \$125,000	\$37,764.25, plus 39.6% of the excess over \$125,000.

(e) Estates and trusts

There is hereby imposed on the taxable income of—

- (1) every estate, and
- (2) every trust,

taxable under this subsection a tax determined in accordance with the following table:

If <u>taxable income</u> is:	The tax is:
Not over \$1,500	15% <u>of taxable income</u> .
Over \$1,500 but not over \$3,500.	\$225, plus 28% of the excess over \$1,500.
Over \$3,500 but not over \$5,500.	\$785, plus 31% of the excess over \$3,500.
Over \$5,500 but not over \$7,500.	\$1,405, plus 36% of the excess over \$5,500.
Over \$7,500	\$2,125, plus 39.6% of the excess over \$7,500.

(f) Phaseout of marriage penalty in 15-percent bracket; adjustments in tax tables so that inflation will not result in tax increases

(1) In general

Not later than December 15 of 1993, and each subsequent calendar year, the Secretary shall prescribe tables which shall apply in lieu of the tables contained in subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) with respect to taxable years beginning in the succeeding calendar year.

(2) Method of prescribing tables

The table which under paragraph (1) is to apply in lieu of the table contained in subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), as the case may be, with respect to taxable years beginning in any calendar year shall be prescribed—

- (A) except as provided in paragraph (8), by increasing the minimum and maximum dollar amounts for each bracket for which a tax is imposed under such table by the cost-of-

¹Section catchline amended by Pub. L. 95-30 without corresponding amendment of analysis.

Citizen: There is no definition in 26 US Code for the word citizen. Since no definition, you are entitled to deem the word to mean anything. IRS publications want you to believe the word means a US Citizen. There is also no definition in the code for US citizen. The IRS wants you to think that it means a United States Citizen. IRS publications have no effect of law. Sec. 7701(a)(26) United States Person means a citizen or resident of the United States. So, a "citizen" is the same thing as a resident of the United States... or a legal alien.

LII > Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR) > Title 26 - Internal Revenue
> CHAPTER I - INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
> SUBCHAPTER A - INCOME TAX > PART 1 - INCOME TAXES > Normal Taxes and Surtaxes
> § 1.1-1 Income tax on individuals.

26 CFR § 1.1-1 - Income tax on individuals.

CFR Table of Popular Names

Applies To Expatriots Only

§ 1.1-1 Income tax on individuals.

(a) General rule.

Resident Alien

National of the United States
Per Sec. 873(b)(3)

(1) Section 1 of the Code imposes an income tax on the income of every individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States and, to the extent provided by section 871(b) or 877(b), on the income of a nonresident alien individual. For optional tax in the case of taxpayers with adjusted gross income of less than \$10,000 (less than \$5,000 for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1970) see section 3. The tax imposed is upon taxable income (determined by subtracting the allowable deductions from gross income). The tax is determined in accordance with the table contained in section 1. See subparagraph (2) of this paragraph for reference guides to the appropriate table for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1964, and before January 1, 1965, taxable years beginning after December 31, 1964, and before January 1, 1971, and taxable years beginning after December 31, 1970. In certain cases credits are allowed against the amount of the tax. See part IV (section 31 and following), subchapter A, chapter 1 of the Code. In general, the tax is payable upon the basis of returns rendered by persons liable therefor (subchapter A (sections 6001 and following), chapter 61 of the Code) or at the source of the income by withholding. For the computation of tax in the case of a joint return of a husband and wife, or a return of a surviving spouse, for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1971, see section 2. The computation of tax in such a case for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1970, is determined in accordance with the table contained in section 1(a) as amended by the Tax

Reform Act of 1969. For other rates of tax on individuals, see section 5(a). For the imposition of an additional tax for the calendar years 1968, 1969, and 1970, see section 51(a).

(2)

(i) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1964, the tax imposed upon a single individual, a head of a household, a married individual filing a separate return, and estates and trusts is the tax imposed by section 1 determined in accordance with the appropriate table contained in the following subsection of section 1:

	Taxable years beginning in 1964	Taxable years beginning after 1964 but before 1971	Taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1970 (references in this column are to the Code as amended by the <u>Tax Reform Act of 1969</u>)
Single individual	Sec. 1(a)(1)	Sec. 1(a)(2)	Sec. 1(c).
Head of a household	Sec. 1(b)(1)	Sec. 1(b)(2)	Sec. 1(b).
Married individual filing a separate return	Sec. 1(a)(1)	Sec. 1(a)(2)	Sec. 1(d).
Estates and trusts	Sec. 1(a)(1)	Sec. 1(a)(2)	Sec. 1(d).

(ii) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1970, the tax imposed by section 1(d), as amended by the Tax Reform Act of 1969, shall apply to the income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by a married alien individual who is a nonresident of the United States for all or part of the taxable year or by a foreign estate or trust. For such years the tax imposed by section 1(c), as amended by such Act, shall apply to the income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by an unmarried alien individual (other than a surviving spouse) who is a nonresident of the United States for all or part of the taxable year. See paragraph (b)(2) of § 1.871-8.

(3) The income tax imposed by section 1 upon any amount of taxable income is computed by adding to the income tax for the bracket in which that amount falls in the appropriate table in section 1 the income tax upon the excess of that amount over the bottom of the bracket at the rate indicated in such table.

(4) The provisions of section 1 of the Code, as amended by the Tax Reform Act of 1969, and of this paragraph may be illustrated by the following examples:

EXAMPLE 1.

A, an unmarried individual, had taxable income for the calendar year 1964 of \$15,750. Accordingly, the tax upon such taxable income would be \$4,507.50, computed as follows from the table in section 1(a)(1):

Tax on \$14,000 (from table)	\$3,790.00
Tax on \$1,750 (at 41 percent as determined from the table)	717.50
Total tax on \$15,750	4,507.50

EXAMPLE 2.

Assume the same facts as in example (1), except the figures are for the calendar year 1965. The tax upon such taxable income would be \$4,232.50, computed as follows from the table in section 1(a)(2):

Tax on \$14,000 (from table)	\$3,550.00
Tax on \$1,750 (at 39 percent as determined from the table)	682.50
Total tax on \$15,750	4,232.50

EXAMPLE 3.

Assume the same facts as in example (1), except the figures are for the calendar year 1971. The tax upon such taxable income would be \$3,752.50, computed as follows from the table in section 1(c), as amended:

Tax on \$14,000 (from table)	\$3,210.00
Tax on \$1,750 (at 31 percent as determined from the table)	542.50
Total tax on \$15,750	3,752.50

(b) Citizens or residents of the United States liable to tax. In general, all citizens of the United States, wherever resident, and all resident alien individuals are liable to the income taxes imposed by the Code whether the income is received

from sources within or without the United States. Pursuant to section 876, a nonresident alien individual who is a bona fide resident of a section 931 possession (as defined in § 1.931-1(c)(1) of this chapter) or Puerto Rico during the entire taxable year is, except as provided in section 931 or 933 with respect to income from sources within such possessions, subject to taxation in the same manner as a resident alien individual. As to tax on nonresident alien individuals, see sections 871 and 877.

Federally Not Geographically

(c) Who is a citizen. Every person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction is a citizen. For other rules governing the acquisition of citizenship, see chapters 1 and 2 of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1401-1459). For rules governing loss of citizenship, see sections 349 to 357, inclusive, of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1481-1489), *Schneider v. Rusk*, (1964) 377 U.S. 163, and Rev. Rul. 70-506, C.B. 1970-2, 1. For rules pertaining to persons who are nationals but not citizens at birth, e.g., a person born in American Samoa, see section 308 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1408). For special rules applicable to certain expatriates who have lost citizenship with a principal purpose of avoiding certain taxes, see section 877. A foreigner who has filed his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen but who has not yet been admitted to citizenship by a final order of a naturalization court is an alien.

(d) Effective/applicability date. The second sentence of paragraph (b) of this section applies to taxable years ending after April 9, 2008.

[T.D. 6500, 25 FR 11402, Nov. 26, 1960, as amended by T.D. 7332, 39 FR 44216, Dec. 23, 1974; T.D. 9391, 73 FR 19358, Apr. 9, 2008]

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tion 11821(b) of Pub. L. 101-508, set out as a note under section 45K of this title.

APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN AMENDMENTS BY PUB. L. 99-514 IN RELATION TO TREATY OBLIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES

For nonapplication of amendment by section 1211(a) of Pub. L. 99-514 (enacting this section) to the extent application of such amendment would be contrary to any treaty obligation of the United States in effect on Oct. 22, 1986, with provision that for such purposes any amendment by title I of Pub. L. 100-647 be treated as if it had been included in the provision of Pub. L. 99-514 to which such amendment relates, see section 1012(aa)(3), (4) of Pub. L. 100-647, set out as a note under section 861 of this title.

STUDY OF SOURCE RULES FOR SALES OF INVENTORY PROPERTY

Pub. L. 99-514, title XII, §1211(d), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2536, directed Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate to conduct a study of source rules for sales of inventory property and, not later than Sept. 30, 1987 (due date extended to Jan. 1, 1992, by Pub. L. 101-508, title XI, §11831(b), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-559), to submit to Committee on Ways and Means of House of Representatives and Committee on Finance of Senate a

See CFR 1.1-1 and 1.872-1 "Nonresident Alien"

PART II—NONRESIDENT ALIENS AND FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

Subpart

- A. Nonresident alien individuals.
- B. Foreign corporations.
- C. Tax on gross transportation income.
- D. Miscellaneous provisions.

AMENDMENTS

1986—Pub. L. 99-514, title XII, §1212(b)(2), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2538, added item for subpart C and redesignated item for former subpart C as D.

SUBPART A—NONRESIDENT ALIEN INDIVIDUALS

Sec.

- 871. Tax on nonresident alien individuals.
- 872. Gross income.
- 873. Deductions.
- 874. Allowance of deductions and credits.
- 875. Partnerships; beneficiaries of estates and trusts.
- 876. Alien residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Northern Mariana Islands.
- 877. Expatriation to avoid tax.
- 877A. Tax responsibilities of expatriation.
- 878. Foreign educational, charitable, and certain other exempt organizations.
- 879. Tax treatment of certain community income in the case of nonresident alien individuals.

AMENDMENTS

2008—Pub. L. 110-245, title III, §301(f), June 17, 2008, 122 Stat. 1647, added item 877A.

1986—Pub. L. 99-514, title XII, §1272(d)(13), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2595, inserted “; Guam, American Samoa, or the Northern Mariana Islands” in item 876.

1984—Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title I, §139(b)(2), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 677, substituted “nonresident alien individuals” for “a resident or citizen of the United States who is married to a nonresident alien individual” in item 879.

1976—Pub. L. 94-455, title X, §1012(b)(3)(A), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1614, added item 879.

1966—Pub. L. 89-809, title I, §103(e)(2), (f)(2), Nov. 13, 1966, 80 Stat. 1551, 1552, inserted “; beneficiaries of estates and trusts” in item 875, added item 877, and redesignated former item 877 as 878.

§ 871. Tax on nonresident alien individuals

(a) Income not connected with United States business—30 percent tax

(1) Income other than capital gains

Except as provided in subsection (h), there is hereby imposed for each taxable year a tax of 30 percent of the amount received from sources within the United States by a nonresident alien individual as—

(A) interest (other than original issue discount as defined in section 1273), dividends, rents, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, remunerations, emoluments, and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income,

(B) gains described in subsection (b) or (c) of section 631,

(C) in the case of—

(i) a sale or exchange of an original issue discount obligation, the amount of the original issue discount accruing while such obligation was held by the nonresident alien individual (to the extent such discount was not theretofore taken into account under clause (ii)), and

(ii) a payment on an original issue discount obligation, an amount equal to the original issue discount accruing while such obligation was held by the nonresident alien individual (except that such original issue discount shall be taken into account under this clause only to the extent such discount was not theretofore taken into account under this clause and only to the extent that the tax thereon does not exceed the payment less the tax imposed by subparagraph (A) thereon), and

(D) gains from the sale or exchange after October 4, 1966, of patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, good will, trademarks, trade brands, franchises, and other like property, or of any interest in any such property, to the extent such gains are from payments which are contingent on the productivity, use, or disposition of the property or interest sold or exchanged,

but only to the extent the amount so received is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

(2) Capital gains of aliens present in the United States 183 days or more

In the case of a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year, there is hereby imposed for such year a tax of 30 percent of the amount by which his gains, derived from sources within the United States, from the sale or exchange at any time during such year of capital assets exceed his losses, allocable to sources within the United States, from the sale or exchange at any time during such year of capital assets. For purposes of this paragraph, gains and losses shall be taken into account only if, and to the extent that, they would be recognized and taken into account if such gains and losses were effectively connected with the con-

duct of a trade or business within the United States, except that such gains and losses shall be determined without regard to section 1202 and such losses shall be determined without the benefits of the capital loss carryover provided in section 1212. Any gain or loss which is taken into account in determining the tax under paragraph (1) or subsection (b) shall not be taken into account in determining the tax under this paragraph. For purposes of the 183-day requirement of this paragraph, a nonresident alien individual not engaged in trade or business within the United States who has not established a taxable year for any prior period shall be treated as having a taxable year which is the calendar year.

(3) Taxation of social security benefits

For purposes of this section and section 1441—

(A) 85 percent of any social security benefit (as defined in section 86(d)) shall be included in gross income (notwithstanding section 207 of the Social Security Act), and

(B) section 86 shall not apply.

(b) Income connected with United States business—graduated rate of tax

(1) Imposition of tax

A nonresident alien individual engaged in trade or business within the United States during the taxable year shall be taxable as provided in section 1 or 55 on his taxable income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

(2) Determination of taxable income

In determining taxable income for purposes of paragraph (1), gross income includes only gross income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

(c) Participants in certain exchange or training programs

For purposes of this section, a nonresident alien individual who (without regard to this subsection) is not engaged in trade or business within the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States as a nonimmigrant under subparagraph (F), (J), (M), or (Q) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(F), (J), (M), or (Q)), shall be treated as a nonresident alien individual engaged in trade or business within the United States, and any income described in the second sentence of section 1441(b) which is received by such individual shall, to the extent derived from sources within the United States, be treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

(d) Election to treat real property income as income connected with United States business

(1) In general

A nonresident alien individual who during the taxable year derives any income—

(A) from real property held for the production of income and located in the United States, or from any interest in such real

property, including (i) gains from the sale or exchange of such real property or an interest therein, (ii) rents or royalties from mines, wells, or other natural deposits, and (iii) gains described in section 631(b) or (c), and

(B) which, but for this subsection, would not be treated as income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States,

may elect for such taxable year to treat all such income as income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. In such case, such income shall be taxable as provided in subsection (b)(1) whether or not such individual is engaged in trade or business within the United States during the taxable year. An election under this paragraph for any taxable year shall remain in effect for all subsequent taxable years, except that it may be revoked with the consent of the Secretary with respect to any taxable year.

(2) Election after revocation

If an election has been made under paragraph (1) and such election has been revoked, a new election may not be made under such paragraph for any taxable year before the 5th taxable year which begins after the first taxable year for which such revocation is effective, unless the Secretary consents to such new election.

(3) Form and time of election and revocation

An election under paragraph (1), and any revocation of such an election, may be made only in such manner and at such time as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe.

[(e) **Repealed. Pub. L. 99-514, title XII, § 1211(b)(5), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2536]**

(f) Certain annuities received under qualified plans

(1) In general

For purposes of this section, gross income does not include any amount received as an annuity under a qualified annuity plan described in section 403(a)(1), or from a qualified trust described in section 401(a) which is exempt from tax under section 501(a), if—

(A) all of the personal services by reason of which the annuity is payable were either—

(i) personal services performed outside the United States by an individual who, at the time of performance of such personal services, was a nonresident alien, or

(ii) personal services described in section 864(b)(1) performed within the United States by such individual, and

(B) at the time the first amount is paid as an annuity under the annuity plan or by the trust, 90 percent or more of the employees for whom contributions or benefits are provided under such annuity plan, or under the plan or plans of which the trust is a part, are citizens or residents of the United States.

(2) Exclusion

Income received during the taxable year which would be excluded from gross income

Subsec. (b)(3)(B). Pub. L. 89-809, §103(b)(2), substituted “by a domestic corporation, a domestic partnership, or an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States” for “by a domestic corporation”.

Subsec. (b)(4). Pub. L. 89-809, §102(b)(3), added par. (4). 1961—Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 87-256 added par. (3).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2004 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 108-357, title IV, §419(c), Oct. 22, 2004, 118 Stat. 1513, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section and section 883 of this title] shall apply to wagers made after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 22, 2004].”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 103-296 effective with calendar quarter following Aug. 15, 1994, see section 320(c) of Pub. L. 103-296, set out as a note under section 871 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1989 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 101-239 effective, except as otherwise provided, as if included in the provision of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-647, to which such amendment relates, see section 7817 of Pub. L. 101-239, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 100-647 effective, except as otherwise provided, as if included in the provision of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99-514, to which such amendment relates, see section 1019(a) of Pub. L. 100-647, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 99-514 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1986, see section 1212(f) of Pub. L. 99-514, set out as a note under section 863 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1966 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 89-809 applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1966, see section 103(n)(1) of Pub. L. 89-809, set out as a note under section 871 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1961 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 87-256 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1961, see section 110(h)(1) of Pub. L. 87-256, set out as a note under section 117 of this title.

TERMINATION OF TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For termination of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, see note set out preceding section 1681 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions.

APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN AMENDMENTS BY PUB. L. 99-514 IN RELATION TO TREATY OBLIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES

For nonapplication of amendment by section 1212(c)(1), (2) of Pub. L. 99-514 to the extent application of such amendment would be contrary to any treaty obligation of the United States in effect on Oct. 22, 1986, with provision that for such purposes any amendment by title I of Pub. L. 100-647 be treated as if it had been included in the provision of Pub. L. 99-514 to which such amendment relates, see section 1012(aa)(3), (4) of Pub. L. 100-647, set out as a note under section 861 of this title.

§ 873. Deductions

(a) General rule

In the case of a nonresident alien individual, the deductions shall be allowed only for pur-

poses of section 871(b) and (except as provided by subsection (b)) only if and to the extent that they are connected with income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States; and the proper apportionment and allocation of the deductions for this purpose shall be determined as provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(b) Exceptions

The following deductions shall be allowed whether or not they are connected with income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States:

(1) Losses

The deduction allowed by section 165 for casualty or theft losses described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c), but only if the loss is of property located within the United States.

(2) Charitable contributions

The deduction for charitable contributions and gifts allowed by section 170.

(3) Personal exemption

The deduction for personal exemptions allowed by section 151, except that only one exemption shall be allowed under section 151 unless the taxpayer is a resident of a contiguous country or is a national of the United States.

Indicates that a national of the United States can be nonresident alien

For rule that certain foreign taxes are not to be taken into account in determining deduction or credit, see section 906(b)(1).

(Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 280; Pub. L. 89-809, title I, §103(c)(1), Nov. 13, 1966, 80 Stat. 1550; Pub. L. 92-580, §1(b), Oct. 27, 1972, 86 Stat. 1276; Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, §1906(b)(13)(A), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1834; Pub. L. 95-30, title I, §101(d)(11), May 23, 1977, 91 Stat. 134; Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title VII, §711(c)(2)(A)(iv), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 945; Pub. L. 105-277, div. J, title IV, §4004(b)(3), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-911.)

AMENDMENTS

1998—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 105-277 amended heading and text of par. (1) generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The deduction for losses allowed by section 165(c)(3), but only if the loss is of property located within the United States.”

1984—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 98-369 substituted “for losses” for “, for losses of property not connected with the trade or business if arising from certain casualties or theft,”.

1977—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 95-30 struck out par. (1) which made a cross reference to section 142(b)(1) for disallowance of the standard deduction and struck out “(2)” at beginning of single remaining cross reference.

1976—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 94-455 struck out “or his delegate” after “Secretary”.

1972—Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 92-580 substituted exception that only one exemption be allowed under section 151 unless the taxpayer is a resident of a contiguous country or is a national of the United States, for exception that in the case of a non-resident alien individual who is not a resident of a contiguous country only one exception be allowed under section 151.

1966—Pub. L. 89-809 amended section generally, substituting “connected with income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States” for “connected with income from sources within the United States” in subsec. (a), strik-

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> CHAPTER I - INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
> SUBCHAPTER F - PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION
> PART 301 - PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION > Information and Returns
> records, statements, and special returns > **§ 301.6109-1 Identifying numbers.**

26 CFR § 301.6109-1 - Identifying numbers.

CFR Table of Popular Names

See Subsection (g)

§ 301.6109-1 Identifying numbers.

(a) *In general* -

(1) *Taxpayer identifying numbers* -

(i) *Principal types.* There are several types of taxpayer identifying numbers that include the following: social security numbers, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) individual taxpayer identification numbers, IRS adoption taxpayer identification numbers, and employer identification numbers. Social security numbers take the form 000-00-0000. IRS individual taxpayer identification numbers and IRS adoption taxpayer identification numbers also take the form 000-00-0000 but include a specific number or numbers designated by the IRS. Employer identification numbers take the form 00-0000000.

(ii) *Uses.* Social security numbers, IRS individual taxpayer identification numbers, and IRS adoption taxpayer identification numbers are used to identify individual persons. Employer identification numbers are used to identify employers. For the definition of social security number and employer identification number, see §§ 301.7701-11 and 301.7701-12, respectively. For the definition of IRS individual taxpayer identification number, see paragraph (d)(3) of this section. For the definition of IRS adoption taxpayer identification number, see § 301.6109-3(a). Except as otherwise provided in applicable

regulations under this chapter or on a return, statement, or other document, and related instructions, taxpayer identifying numbers must be used as follows:

(A) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) and (D) of this section, and § 301.6109-3, an individual required to furnish a taxpayer identifying number must use a social security number.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of this section and § 301.6109-3, an individual required to furnish a taxpayer identifying number but who is not eligible to obtain a social security number must use an IRS individual taxpayer identification number.

(C) Any person other than an individual (such as corporations, partnerships, nonprofit associations, trusts, estates, and similar nonindividual persons) that is required to furnish a taxpayer identifying number must use an employer identification number.

(D) An individual, whether U.S. or foreign, who is an employer or who is engaged in a trade or business as a sole proprietor should use an employer identification number as required by returns, statements, or other documents and their related instructions.

(2) A trust that is treated as owned by one or more persons pursuant to sections 671 through 678 -

(i) Obtaining a taxpayer identification number -

(A) General rule. Unless the exception in paragraph (a)(2)(i)(B) of this section applies, a trust that is treated as owned by one or more persons under sections 671 through 678 must obtain a taxpayer identification number as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(B) Exception for a trust all of which is treated as owned by one grantor or one other person and that reports under § 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A) of this chapter. A trust that is treated as owned by one grantor or one other person under sections 671 through 678 need not obtain a taxpayer identification number, provided the trust reports pursuant to § 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A) of this chapter. The trustee must obtain a taxpayer identification number as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section for the first taxable year that the trust is no longer owned by one grantor or one other person or for the first taxable year that the trust does not report pursuant to § 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A) of this chapter.

(ii) Obligations of persons who make payments to certain trusts. Any payor that is required to file an information return with respect to payments of income or proceeds to a trust must show the name and taxpayer identification number that the trustee has furnished to the payor on the return. Regardless of whether the trustee furnishes to the payor the name and taxpayer

identification number of the grantor or other person treated as an owner of the trust, or the name and taxpayer identification number of the trust, the payor must furnish a statement to recipients to the trustee of the trust, rather than to the grantor or other person treated as the owner of the trust. Under these circumstances, the payor satisfies the obligation to show the name and taxpayer identification number of the payee on the information return and to furnish a statement to recipients to the person whose taxpayer identification number is required to be shown on the form.

(3) *Obtaining a taxpayer identification number for a trust, or portion of a trust, following the death of the individual treated as the owner -*

(i) *In general -*

(A) *A trust all of which was treated as owned by a decedent.* In general, a trust all of which is treated as owned by a decedent under subpart E (section 671 and following), part I, subchapter J, chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code as of the date of the decedent's death must obtain a new taxpayer identification number following the death of the decedent if the trust will continue after the death of the decedent.

(B) *Taxpayer identification number of trust with multiple owners.* With respect to a portion of a trust treated as owned under subpart E (section 671 and following), part I, subchapter J, chapter 1 (subpart E) of the Internal Revenue Code by a decedent as of the date of the decedent's death, if, following the death of the decedent, the portion treated as owned by the decedent remains part of the original trust and the other portion (or portions) of the trust continues to be treated as owned under subpart E by a grantor(s) or other person(s), the trust reports under the taxpayer identification number assigned to the trust prior to the decedent's death and the portion of the trust treated as owned by the decedent prior to the decedent's death (assuming the decedent's portion of the trust is not treated as terminating upon the decedent's death) continues to report under the taxpayer identification number used for reporting by the other portion (or portions) of the trust. For example, if a trust, reporting under § 1.671-4(a) of this chapter, is treated as owned by three persons and one of them dies, the trust, including the portion of the trust no longer treated as owned by a grantor or other person, continues to report under the tax identification number assigned to the trust prior to the death of that person. See § 1.671-4(a) of this chapter regarding rules for filing the Form 1041, "U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts," where only a portion of the trust is treated as owned by one or more persons under subpart E.

(ii) *Furnishing correct taxpayer identification number to payors following the death of the decedent.* If the trust continues after the death of the decedent and is required to obtain a new taxpayer identification number

under paragraph (a)(3)(i)(A) of this section, the trustee must furnish payors with a new Form W-9, "Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification," or an acceptable substitute Form W-9, containing the new taxpayer identification number required under paragraph (a)(3)(i)(A) of this section, the name of the trust, and the address of the trustee.

(4) *Taxpayer identification number to be used by a trust upon termination of a section 645 election -*

(i) *If there is an executor.* Upon the termination of the section 645 election period, if there is an executor, the trustee of the former electing trust may need to obtain a taxpayer identification number. If § 1.645-1(g) of this chapter regarding the appointment of an executor after a section 645 election is made applies to the electing trust, the electing trust must obtain a new TIN upon termination of the election period. See the instructions to the Form 1041 for whether a new taxpayer identification number is required for other former electing trusts.

(ii) *If there is no executor.* Upon termination of the section 645 election period, if there is no executor, the trustee of the former electing trust must obtain a new taxpayer identification number.

(iii) *Requirement to provide taxpayer identification number to payors.* If the trustee is required to obtain a new taxpayer identification number for a former electing trust pursuant to this paragraph (a)(4), or pursuant to the instructions to the Form 1041, the trustee must furnish all payors of the trust with a completed Form W-9 or acceptable substitute Form W-9 signed under penalties of perjury by the trustee providing each payor with the name of the trust, the new taxpayer identification number, and the address of the trustee.

(5) *Persons treated as payors.* For purposes of paragraphs (a)(2), (3), and (4) of this section, a payor is a person described in §§ 1.671-4(b)(4) of this chapter.

(6) *Effective date.* Paragraphs (a)(3), (4), and (5) of this section apply to trusts of decedents dying on or after December 24, 2002.

(b) *Requirement to furnish one's own number -*

(1) *U.S. persons.* Every U.S. person who makes under this title a return, statement, or other document must furnish its own taxpayer identifying number as required by the forms and the accompanying instructions. A U.S. person whose number must be included on a document filed by another person must give the taxpayer identifying number so required to the other person on request. For penalties for failure to supply taxpayer identifying numbers, see sections 6721 through 6724. For provisions dealing specifically with the duty of employees with respect to their social security numbers, see § 31.6011(b)-2 (a)

and (b) of this chapter (Employment Tax Regulations). For provisions dealing specifically with the duty of employers with respect to employer identification numbers, see § 31.6011(b)-1 of this chapter (Employment Tax Regulations).

(2) Foreign persons. The provisions of paragraph (b)(1) of this section regarding the furnishing of one's own number shall apply to the following foreign persons -

(i) A foreign person that has income effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business at any time during the taxable year;

(ii) A foreign person that has a U.S. office or place of business or a U.S. fiscal or paying agent at any time during the taxable year;

(iii) A nonresident alien treated as a resident under section 6013(g) or (h);

(iv) A foreign person that makes a return of tax (including income, estate, and gift tax returns), an amended return, or a refund claim under this title but excluding information returns, statements, or documents;

(v) A foreign person that makes an election under § 301.7701-3(c);

(vi) A foreign person that furnishes a withholding certificate described in § 1.1441-1(e)(2) or (3) of this chapter or § 1.1441-5(c)(2)(iv) or (3)(iii) of this chapter to the extent required under § 1.1441-1(e)(4)(vii) of this chapter;

(vii) A foreign person whose taxpayer identifying number is required to be furnished on any return, statement, or other document as required by the income tax regulations under section 897 or 1445. This paragraph (b)(2)(vii) applies as of November 3, 2003; and

(viii) A foreign person that furnishes a withholding certificate described in § 1.1446-1(c)(2) or (3) of this chapter or whose taxpayer identification number is required to be furnished on any return, statement, or other document as required by the income tax regulations under section 1446. This paragraph (b)(2)(viii) shall apply to partnership taxable years beginning after May 18, 2005, or such earlier time as the regulations under §§ 1.1446-1 through 1.1446-5 of this chapter apply by reason of an election under § 1.1446-7 of this chapter.

(c) Requirement to furnish another's number. Every person required under this title to make a return, statement, or other document must furnish such taxpayer identifying numbers of other U.S. persons and foreign persons that are described in paragraph (b)(2)(i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (vii), or (viii) of this section as required by the forms and the accompanying instructions. The taxpayer identifying number of any person furnishing a withholding certificate referred to in paragraph (b)(2)(vi) or (viii) of this section shall also be furnished if it is actually known to the person making a return, statement, or other document described in this paragraph (c). If the person making the return, statement, or other document does not know the taxpayer identifying number of the other person, and such

other person is one that is described in paragraph (b)(2)(i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (vii), or (viii) of this section, such person must request the other person's number. The request should state that the identifying number is required to be furnished under authority of law. When the person making the return, statement, or other document does not know the number of the other person, and has complied with the request provision of this paragraph (c), such person must sign an affidavit on the transmittal document forwarding such returns, statements, or other documents to the Internal Revenue Service, so stating. A person required to file a taxpayer identifying number shall correct any errors in such filing when such person's attention has been drawn to them. References in this paragraph (c) to paragraph (b)(2)(viii) of this section shall apply to partnership taxable years beginning after May 18, 2005, or such earlier time as the regulations under §§ 1.1446-1 through 1.1446-5 of this chapter apply by reason of an election under § 1.1446-7 of this chapter.

(d) *Obtaining a taxpayer identifying number -*

(1) *Social security number.* Any individual required to furnish a social security number pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section shall apply for one, if he has not done so previously, on Form SS-5, which may be obtained from any Social Security Administration or Internal Revenue Service office. He shall make such application far enough in advance of the first required use of such number to permit issuance of the number in time for compliance with such requirement. The form, together with any supplementary statement, shall be prepared and filed in accordance with the form, instructions, and regulations applicable thereto, and shall set forth fully and clearly the data therein called for. Individuals who are ineligible for or do not wish to participate in the benefits of the social security program shall nevertheless obtain a social security number if they are required to furnish such a number pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) *Employer identification number -*

(i) *In general.* Any person required to furnish an employer identification number must apply for one, if not done so previously, on Form SS-4. A Form SS-4 may be obtained from any office of the Internal Revenue Service, U.S. consular office abroad, or from an acceptance agent described in paragraph (d) (3)(iv) of this section. The person must make such application far enough in advance of the first required use of the employer identification number to permit issuance of the number in time for compliance with such requirement. The form, together with any supplementary statement, must be prepared and filed in accordance with the form, accompanying instructions, and relevant regulations, and must set forth fully and clearly the requested data.

(ii) *Updating of application information -*

(A) Requirements. Persons issued employer identification numbers in accordance with the application process set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section must provide to the Internal Revenue Service any updated application information in the manner and frequency required by forms, instructions, or other appropriate guidance.

(B) Effective/applicability date. Paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(A) of this section applies to all persons possessing an employer identification number on or after January 1, 2014.

(iii) Special rule for Section 708(b)(1)(B) terminations. A new partnership that is formed as a result of the termination of a partnership under section 708(b)(1)(B) will retain the employer identification number of the terminated partnership. This paragraph (d)(2)(iii) applies to terminations of partnerships under section 708(b)(1)(B) occurring on or after May 9, 1997; however, this paragraph (d)(2)(iii) may be applied to terminations occurring on or after May 9, 1996, provided that the partnership and its partners apply this paragraph (d)(2)(iii) to the termination in a consistent manner.

(3) IRS individual taxpayer identification number -

(i) Definition. The term IRS individual taxpayer identification number means a taxpayer identifying number issued to an alien individual by the Internal Revenue Service, upon application, for use in connection with filing requirements under this title. The term IRS individual taxpayer identification number does not refer to a social security number or an account number for use in employment for wages. For purposes of this section, the term alien individual means an individual who is not a citizen or national of the United States.

(ii) General rule for obtaining number. Any individual who is not eligible to obtain a social security number and is required to furnish a taxpayer identifying number must apply for an IRS individual taxpayer identification number on Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, or such other form as may be prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service. Form W-7 may be obtained from any office of the Internal Revenue Service, U.S. consular office abroad, or any acceptance agent described in paragraph (d)(3)(iv) of this section. The individual shall furnish the information required by the form and accompanying instructions, including the individual's name, address, foreign tax identification number (if any), and specific reason for obtaining an IRS individual taxpayer identification number. The individual must make such application far enough in advance of the first required use of the IRS individual taxpayer identification number to permit issuance of the number in time for compliance with such requirement. The application form, together with any supplementary statement and documentation, must be

prepared and filed in accordance with the form, accompanying instructions, and relevant regulations, and must set forth fully and clearly the requested data.

(iii) General rule for assigning number. Under procedures issued by the Internal Revenue Service, an IRS individual taxpayer identification number will be assigned to an individual upon the basis of information reported on Form W-7 (or such other form as may be prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service) and any such accompanying documentation that may be required by the Internal Revenue Service. An applicant for an IRS individual taxpayer identification number must submit such documentary evidence as the Internal Revenue Service may prescribe in order to establish alien status and identity. Examples of acceptable documentary evidence for this purpose may include items such as an original (or a certified copy of the original) passport, driver's license, birth certificate, identity card, or immigration documentation.

(iv) Acceptance agents -

(A) Agreements with acceptance agents. A person described in paragraph (d)(3)(iv)(B) of this section will be accepted by the Internal Revenue Service to act as an acceptance agent for purposes of the regulations under this section upon entering into an agreement with the Internal Revenue Service, under which the acceptance agent will be authorized to act on behalf of taxpayers seeking to obtain a taxpayer identifying number from the Internal Revenue Service. The agreement must contain such terms and conditions as are necessary to insure proper administration of the process by which the Internal Revenue Service issues taxpayer identifying numbers to foreign persons, including proof of their identity and foreign status. In particular, the agreement may contain -

- (1)** Procedures for providing Form SS-4 and Form W-7, or such other necessary form to applicants for obtaining a taxpayer identifying number;
- (2)** Procedures for providing assistance to applicants in completing the application form or completing it for them;
- (3)** Procedures for collecting, reviewing, and maintaining, in the normal course of business, a record of the required documentation for assignment of a taxpayer identifying number;
- (4)** Procedures for submitting the application form and required documentation to the Internal Revenue Service, or if permitted under the agreement, submitting the application form together with a certification that the acceptance agent has reviewed the required documentation and that it has no actual knowledge or reason to know that the documentation is not complete or accurate;

(5) Procedures for assisting taxpayers with notification procedures described in paragraph (g)(2) of this section in the event of change of foreign status;

(6) Procedures for making all documentation or other records furnished by persons applying for a taxpayer identifying number promptly available for review by the Internal Revenue Service, upon request; and

(7) Provisions that the agreement may be terminated in the event of a material failure to comply with the agreement, including failure to exercise due diligence under the agreement.

(B) *Persons who may be acceptance agents.* An acceptance agent may include any financial institution as defined in section 265(b)(5) or § 1.165-12(c)(1)(v) of this chapter, any college or university that is an educational organization as defined in § 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(3)(i) of this chapter, any federal agency as defined in section 6402(f) or any other person or categories of persons that may be authorized by regulations or Internal Revenue Service procedures. A person described in this paragraph (d)(3)(iv) (B) that seeks to qualify as an acceptance agent must have an employer identification number for use in any communication with the Internal Revenue Service. In addition, it must establish to the satisfaction of the Internal Revenue Service that it has adequate resources and procedures in place to comply with the terms of the agreement described in paragraph (d)(3)(iv)(A) of this section.

(4) *Coordination of taxpayer identifying numbers -*

(i) *Social security number.* Any individual who is duly assigned a social security number or who is entitled to a social security number will not be issued an IRS individual taxpayer identification number. The individual can use the social security number for all tax purposes under this title, even though the individual is, or later becomes, a nonresident alien individual. Further, any individual who has an application pending with the Social Security Administration will be issued an IRS individual taxpayer identification number only after the Social Security Administration has notified the individual that a social security number cannot be issued. Any alien individual duly issued an IRS individual taxpayer identification number who later becomes a U.S. citizen, or an alien lawfully permitted to enter the United States either for permanent residence or under authority of law permitting U.S. employment, will be required to obtain a social security number. Any individual who has an IRS individual taxpayer identification number and a social security number, due to the circumstances described in the preceding sentence, must notify the Internal Revenue Service of the acquisition of the social security number and

must use the newly-issued social security number as the taxpayer identifying number on all future returns, statements, or other documents filed under this title.

(ii) Employer identification number. Any individual with both a social security number (or an IRS individual taxpayer identification number) and an employer identification number may use the social security number (or the IRS individual taxpayer identification number) for individual taxes, and the employer identification number for business taxes as required by returns, statements, and other documents and their related instructions. Any alien individual duly assigned an IRS individual taxpayer identification number who also is required to obtain an employer identification number must furnish the previously-assigned IRS individual taxpayer identification number to the Internal Revenue Service on Form SS-4 at the time of application for the employer identification number. Similarly, where an alien individual has an employer identification number and is required to obtain an IRS individual taxpayer identification number, the individual must furnish the previously-assigned employer identification number to the Internal Revenue Service on Form W-7, or such other form as may be prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service, at the time of application for the IRS individual taxpayer identification number.

(e) Banks, and brokers and dealers in securities. For additional requirements relating to deposits, share accounts, and brokerage accounts, see 31 CFR 103.34 and 103.35.

(f) Penalty. For penalties for failure to supply taxpayer identifying numbers, see sections 6721 through 6724.

(g) Special rules for taxpayer identifying numbers issued to foreign persons -

(1) General rule -

(i) Social security number. A social security number is generally identified in the records and database of the Internal Revenue Service as a number belonging to a U.S. citizen or resident alien individual. A person may establish a different status for the number by providing proof of foreign status with the Internal Revenue Service under such procedures as the Internal Revenue Service shall prescribe, including the use of a form as the Internal Revenue Service may specify. Upon accepting an individual as a nonresident alien individual, the Internal Revenue Service will assign this status to the individual's social security number.

(ii) Employer identification number. An employer identification number is generally identified in the records and database of the Internal Revenue Service as a number belonging to a U.S. person. However, the Internal

Revenue Service may establish a separate class of employer identification numbers solely dedicated to foreign persons which will be identified as such in the records and database of the Internal Revenue Service. A person may establish a different status for the number either at the time of application or subsequently by providing proof of U.S. or foreign status with the Internal Revenue Service under such procedures as the Internal Revenue Service shall prescribe, including the use of a form as the Internal Revenue Service may specify. The Internal Revenue Service may require a person to apply for the type of employer identification number that reflects the status of that person as a U.S. or foreign person.

(iii) IRS individual taxpayer identification number. An IRS individual taxpayer identification number is generally identified in the records and database of the Internal Revenue Service as a number belonging to a nonresident alien individual. If the Internal Revenue Service determines at the time of application or subsequently, that an individual is not a nonresident alien individual, the Internal Revenue Service may require that the individual apply for a social security number. If a social security number is not available, the Internal Revenue Service may accept that the individual use an IRS individual taxpayer identification number, which the Internal Revenue Service will identify as a number belonging to a U.S. resident alien.

(2) Change of foreign status. Once a taxpayer identifying number is identified in the records and database of the Internal Revenue Service as a number belonging to a U.S. or foreign person, the status of the number is permanent until the circumstances of the taxpayer change. A taxpayer whose status changes (for example, a nonresident alien individual with a social security number becomes a U.S. resident alien) must notify the Internal Revenue Service of the change of status under such procedures as the Internal Revenue Service shall prescribe, including the use of a form as the Internal Revenue Service may specify.

(3) Waiver of prohibition to disclose taxpayer information when acceptance agent acts. As part of its request for an IRS individual taxpayer identification number or submission of proof of foreign status with respect to any taxpayer identifying number, where the foreign person acts through an acceptance agent, the foreign person will agree to waive the limitations in section 6103 regarding the disclosure of certain taxpayer information. However, the waiver will apply only for purposes of permitting the Internal Revenue Service and the acceptance agent to communicate with each other regarding matters related to the assignment of a taxpayer identifying number, including disclosure of any taxpayer identifying number previously issued to the foreign person, and change of foreign status. This paragraph (g)(3) applies to payments made after December 31, 2001.

(h) Special rules for certain entities under § 301.7701-3 -

(1) General rule. Any entity that has an employer identification number (EIN) will retain that EIN if its federal tax classification changes under § 301.7701-3.

(2) Special rules for entities that are disregarded as entities separate from their owners -

(i) When an entity becomes disregarded as an entity separate from its owner. Except as otherwise provided in regulations or other guidance, a single owner entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under § 301.7701-3, must use its owner's taxpayer identifying number (TIN) for federal tax purposes.

(ii) When an entity that was disregarded as an entity separate from its owner becomes recognized as a separate entity. If a single owner entity's classification changes so that it is recognized as a separate entity for federal tax purposes, and that entity had an EIN, then the entity must use that EIN and not the TIN of the single owner. If the entity did not already have its own EIN, then the entity must acquire an EIN and not use the TIN of the single owner.

(3) Effective date. The rules of this paragraph (h) are applicable as of January 1, 1997.

(i) Special rule for qualified subchapter S subsidiaries (QSubs) -

(1) General rule. Any entity that has an employer identification number (EIN) will retain that EIN if a QSub election is made for the entity under § 1.1361-3 or if a QSub election that was in effect for the entity terminates under § 1.1361-5.

(2) EIN while QSub election in effect. Except as otherwise provided in regulations or other published guidance, a QSub must use the parent S corporation's EIN for Federal tax purposes.

(3) EIN when QSub election terminates. If an entity's QSub election terminates, it may not use the EIN of the parent S corporation after the termination. If the entity had an EIN prior to becoming a QSub or obtained an EIN while it was a QSub in accordance with regulations or other published guidance, the entity must use that EIN. If the entity had no EIN, it must obtain an EIN upon termination of the QSub election.

(4) Effective date. The rules of this paragraph (i) apply on January 20, 2000.

(j) Effective date -

(1) General rule. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph (j), the provisions of this section are generally effective for information that must be furnished after April 15, 1974. However, the provisions relating to IRS individual taxpayer identification numbers apply on and after May 29, 1996. An application for an IRS individual taxpayer identification number (Form W-7) may be filed at any time on or after July 1, 1996.

(2) Special rules -

(i) Employer identification number of an estate. The requirement under paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of this section that an estate obtain an employer identification number applies on and after January 1, 1984.

(ii) Taxpayer identifying numbers of certain foreign persons. The requirement under paragraph (b)(2)(iv) of this section that certain foreign persons furnish a TIN on a return of tax is effective for tax returns filed after December 31, 1996.

(iii) Paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii) introductory text, (a)(1)(ii)(A), and (a)(1)(ii)(B) of this section apply to income tax returns due (without regard to extensions) on or after April 15, 1998.

[T.D. 7306, 39 FR 9946, Mar. 15, 1974]

EDITORIAL NOTE:

For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 301.6109-1, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

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application of sections 62, 162, and 262 and chapters 21, 23, and 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 [now 1986] to transportation expenses in traveling between a taxpayer's residence and place of work be determined without regard to Revenue Ruling 76-453 or any other regulation, ruling or decision reaching the same or similar result, and with full regard to the rules in effect before that Revenue Ruling, and ceased to have effect on the day after Nov. 8, 1978 pursuant to section 210(a) of that Act.

§ 63. Taxable income defined

(a) In general

Except as provided in subsection (b), for purposes of this subtitle, the term “taxable income” means gross income minus the deductions allowed by this chapter (other than the standard deduction).

(b) Individuals who do not itemize their deductions

In the case of an individual who does not elect to itemize his deductions for the taxable year, for purposes of this subtitle, the term “taxable income” means adjusted gross income, minus—

- (1) the standard deduction,
- (2) the deduction for personal exemptions provided in section 151, and
- (3) the deduction provided in section 199A.

(c) Standard deduction

For purposes of this subtitle—

(1) In general

Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the term “standard deduction” means the sum of—

- (A) the basic standard deduction, and
- (B) the additional standard deduction.

(2) Basic standard deduction

For purposes of paragraph (1), the basic standard deduction is—

- (A) 200 percent of the dollar amount in effect under subparagraph (C) for the taxable year in the case of—
 - (i) a joint return, or
 - (ii) a surviving spouse (as defined in section 2(a)),
- (B) \$4,400 in the case of a head of household (as defined in section 2(b)), or
- (C) \$3,000 in any other case.

(3) Additional standard deduction for aged and blind

For purposes of paragraph (1), the additional standard deduction is the sum of each additional amount to which the taxpayer is entitled under subsection (f).

(4) Adjustments for inflation

In the case of any taxable year beginning in a calendar year after 1988, each dollar amount contained in paragraph (2)(B), (2)(C), or (5) or subsection (f) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

- (A) such dollar amount, multiplied by
- (B) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, by substituting for “calendar year 2016” in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof—
 - (i) “calendar year 1987” in the case of the dollar amounts contained in paragraph (2)(B), (2)(C), or (5)(A) or subsection (f), and

- (ii) “calendar year 1997” in the case of the dollar amount contained in paragraph (5)(B).

(5) Limitation on basic standard deduction in the case of certain dependents

In the case of an individual with respect to whom a deduction under section 151 is allowable to another taxpayer for a taxable year beginning in the calendar year in which the individual's taxable year begins, the basic standard deduction applicable to such individual for such individual's taxable year shall not exceed the greater of—

- (A) \$500, or
- (B) the sum of \$250 and such individual's earned income.

(6) Certain individuals, etc., not eligible for standard deduction

In the case of—

- (A) a married individual filing a separate return where either spouse itemizes deductions,
- (B) a nonresident alien individual,
- (C) an individual making a return under section 443(a)(1) for a period of less than 12 months on account of a change in his annual accounting period, or
- (D) an estate or trust, common trust fund, or partnership,

the standard deduction shall be zero.

(7) Special rules for taxable years 2018 through 2025

In the case of a taxable year beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026—

(A) Increase in standard deduction

Paragraph (2) shall be applied—

- (i) by substituting “\$18,000” for “\$4,400” in subparagraph (B), and
- (ii) by substituting “\$12,000” for “\$3,000” in subparagraph (C).

(B) Adjustment for inflation

(i) In general

Paragraph (4) shall not apply to the dollar amounts contained in paragraphs (2)(B) and (2)(C).

(ii) Adjustment of increased amounts

In the case of a taxable year beginning after 2018, the \$18,000 and \$12,000 amounts in subparagraph (A) shall each be increased by an amount equal to—

- (I) such dollar amount, multiplied by
- (II) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting “2017” for “2016” in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

If any increase under this clause is not a multiple of \$50, such increase shall be rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$50.

(d) Itemized deductions

For purposes of this subtitle, the term “itemized deductions” means the deductions allowable under this chapter other than—

- (1) the deductions allowable in arriving at adjusted gross income,

“(1) by reason of the death of a qualified transferor,
 “(2) by reason of a gift from a qualified transferor,
 or
 “(3) from a qualified transferor who is a member of the family of the person acquiring the land.
 “(c) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) QUALIFIED TRANSFEROR.—The term ‘qualified transferor’ means any person—

“(A) who held the land on February 23, 1983, or

“(B) who acquired the land after February 23, 1983, in a qualified acquisition.

“(2) MEMBER OF FAMILY.—The term ‘member of the family’ has the meaning given such term by section 2032A(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(3) MERE CHANGE IN FORM OF BUSINESS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any change in ownership by reason of a mere change in the form of conducting the trade or business so long as the land is retained in such trade or business and the person holding the land before such change retains a direct or indirect 80-percent interest in such land.

“(4) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ACQUISITIONS OF RIGHT TO THE CROP.—The acquisition of a direct or indirect interest in 80 percent or more of the crop from any land shall be treated as an acquisition of such land.

“SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.

“(a) GENERAL RULE.—For purposes of this Act—

“(1) 1983 PAYMENT-IN-KIND PROGRAM.—The term ‘1983 payment-in-kind program’ means any program for the 1983 crop year—

“(A) under which the Secretary of Agriculture (or his delegate) makes payments in kind of any agricultural commodity to any person in return for—

“(i) the diversion of farm acreage from the production of an agricultural commodity, and

“(ii) the devotion of such acreage to conservation uses, and

“(B) which the Secretary of Agriculture certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury as being described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) CROP YEAR.—The term ‘1983 crop year’ means the crop year for any crop the planting or harvesting period for which occurs during 1983. The term ‘1984 crop year’ means the crop year for wheat the planting and harvesting period for which occurs during 1984.

“(3) QUALIFIED TAXPAYER.—The term ‘qualified taxpayer’ means any producer of agricultural commodities (within the meaning of the 1983 payment-in-kind programs) who receives any agricultural commodity in return for meeting the requirements of clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(A).

“(4) RECEIPT INCLUDES RIGHT TO RECEIVE, ETC.—A right to receive (or other constructive receipt of) a commodity shall be treated the same as actual receipt of such commodity.

“(5) AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY THE TAXPAYER AS REIMBURSEMENT FOR STORAGE.—A qualified taxpayer reporting on the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting shall not be treated as being entitled to receive any amount as reimbursement for storage of commodities received under a 1983 payment-in-kind program until such amount is actually received by the taxpayer.

“(6) COMMODITY CREDIT LOANS TREATED SEPARATELY.—Subsection (a) of section 2 shall apply to the receipt of any commodity under a 1983 payment-in-kind program separately from, and without taking into account, any related transaction or series of transactions involving the satisfaction of loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

“(b) EXTENSION TO WHEAT PLANTED AND HARVESTED IN 1984.—In the case of wheat—

“(1) any reference in this Act to the 1983 crop year shall include a reference to the 1984 crop year, and

“(2) any reference to the 1983 payment-in-kind program shall include a reference to any program for the 1984 year for wheat which meets the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1).

“(c) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate (after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture) shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including (but not limited to) such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act where the commodity is received by a cooperative on behalf of the qualified taxpayer.”

[Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title X, §1061(b), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 1047, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending Pub. L. 98-4 set out above] shall apply with respect to commodities received for the 1984 crop year (as defined in section 5(a)(2) of the Payment-in-Kind Tax Treatment Act of 1983 [Pub. L. 98-4, set out above] as amended by subsection (a)).”]

CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN STUDENT LOANS

Pub. L. 94-455, title XXI, §2117, Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1911, as amended by Pub. L. 95-600, title I, §162, Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2810; Pub. L. 99-514, §2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, provided that no amount be included in gross income of an individual for purposes of 26 U.S.C. 61 by reason of the discharge made before Jan. 1, 1983 of the indebtedness of the individual under a student loan if the discharge was pursuant to a provision of the loan under which the indebtedness of the individual would be discharged if the individual worked for a certain period of time in certain geographical areas or for certain classes of employers.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PREPUBLICATION EXPENDITURES OF PUBLISHERS

Pub. L. 94-455, title XXI, §2119, Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1912, as amended by Pub. L. 99-514, §2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095, provided that:

“(a) GENERAL RULE.—With respect to taxable years beginning on or before the date on which regulations dealing with prepublication expenditures are issued after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 4, 1976], the application of sections 61 (as it relates to cost of goods sold), 162, 174, 263, and 471 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [formerly I.R.C. 1954] to any prepublication expenditure shall be administered—

“(1) without regard to Revenue Ruling 73-395, and

“(2) in the manner in which such sections were applied consistently by the taxpayer to such expenditures before the date of the issuance of such revenue ruling.

“(b) REGULATIONS TO BE PROSPECTIVE ONLY.—Any regulations issued after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 4, 1976] which deal with the application of sections 61 (as it relates to cost of goods sold), 162, 174, 263, and 471 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prepublication expenditures shall apply only with respect to taxable years beginning after the date on which such regulations are issued.

“(c) PREPUBLICATION EXPENDITURES DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘prepublication expenditures’ means expenditures paid or incurred by the taxpayer (in connection with his trade or business of publishing) for the writing, editing, compiling, illustrating, designing, or other development or improvement of a book, teaching aid, or similar product.”

REIMBURSEMENT OF MOVING EXPENSES OF EMPLOYEES OF CERTAIN CORPORATIONS EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME; CLAIM FOR REFUND OR CREDIT; LIMITATIONS; INTEREST

Pub. L. 86-780, §5, Sept. 14, 1960, 74 Stat. 1013, provided for the exclusion from gross income of any amount received after Dec. 31, 1949, and before Oct. 1, 1955, by employees of certain corporations as reimbursement for moving expenses, and the refund or credit of any overpayments.

§ 62. Adjusted gross income defined

(a) General rule

For purposes of this subtitle, the term “adjusted gross income” means, in the case of an

individual, gross income minus the following deductions:

(1) Trade and business deductions

The deductions allowed by this chapter (other than by part VII of this subchapter) which are attributable to a trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, if such trade or business does not consist of the performance of services by the taxpayer as an employee.

(2) Certain trade and business deductions of employees

(A) Reimbursed expenses of employees

The deductions allowed by part VI (section 161 and following) which consist of expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer, in connection with the performance by him of services as an employee, under a reimbursement or other expense allowance arrangement with his employer. The fact that the reimbursement may be provided by a third party shall not be determinative of whether or not the preceding sentence applies.

(B) Certain expenses of performing artists

The deductions allowed by section 162 which consist of expenses paid or incurred by a qualified performing artist in connection with the performances by him of services in the performing arts as an employee.

(C) Certain expenses of officials

The deductions allowed by section 162 which consist of expenses paid or incurred with respect to services performed by an official as an employee of a State or a political subdivision thereof in a position compensated in whole or in part on a fee basis.

(D) Certain expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers

The deductions allowed by section 162 which consist of expenses, not in excess of \$250, paid or incurred by an eligible educator—

(i) by reason of the participation of the educator in professional development courses related to the curriculum in which the educator provides instruction or to the students for which the educator provides instruction, and

(ii) in connection with books, supplies (other than nonathletic supplies for courses of instruction in health or physical education), computer equipment (including related software and services) and other equipment, and supplementary materials used by the eligible educator in the classroom.

(E) Certain expenses of members of reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States

The deductions allowed by section 162 which consist of expenses, determined at a rate not in excess of the rates for travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence) authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the performance of services by such taxpayer as a mem-

ber of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States for any period during which such individual is more than 100 miles away from home in connection with such services.

(3) Losses from sale or exchange of property

The deductions allowed by part VI (sec. 161 and following) as losses from the sale or exchange of property.

(4) Deductions attributable to rents and royalties

The deductions allowed by part VI (sec. 161 and following), by section 212 (relating to expenses for production of income), and by section 611 (relating to depletion) which are attributable to property held for the production of rents or royalties.

(5) Certain deductions of life tenants and income beneficiaries of property

In the case of a life tenant of property, or an income beneficiary of property held in trust, or an heir, legatee, or devisee of an estate, the deduction for depreciation allowed by section 167 and the deduction allowed by section 611.

(6) Pension, profit-sharing, and annuity plans of self-employed individuals

In the case of an individual who is an employee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1), the deduction allowed by section 404.

(7) Retirement savings

The deduction allowed by section 219 (relating to deduction of certain retirement savings).

[(8) Repealed. Pub. L. 104-188, title I, § 1401(b)(4), Aug. 20, 1996, 110 Stat. 1788]

(9) Penalties forfeited because of premature withdrawal of funds from time savings accounts or deposits

The deductions allowed by section 165 for losses incurred in any transaction entered into for profit, though not connected with a trade or business, to the extent that such losses include amounts forfeited to a bank, mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, building and loan association, cooperative bank or homestead association as a penalty for premature withdrawal of funds from a time savings account, certificate of deposit, or similar class of deposit.

(10)¹ Alimony

The deduction allowed by section 215.

(11) Reforestation expenses

The deduction allowed by section 194.

(12) Certain required repayments of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits

The deduction allowed by section 165 for the repayment to a trust described in paragraph (9) or (17) of section 501(c) of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits received from such trust if such repayment is required because of the receipt of trade readjustment

¹ See Repeal of Subsection (a)(10) note below.

and the amendment of section 6050F of this title applied to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1988, and that in case of a taxable year beginning in 1989, the premium imposed by this section should not be treated as a tax for purposes of applying section 6654 of this title, was repealed by Pub. L. 101-234, title I, § 102(a), Dec. 13, 1989, 103 Stat. 1980.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUPPLEMENTAL PREMIUM RATE

Pub. L. 100-360, title I, § 111(d), July 1, 1988, 102 Stat. 697, which provided that in the case of calendar year 1993 or any calendar year thereafter (1) not later than July 1 of such calendar year, the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate was required to make an announcement of the estimated supplemental premium rate under this section for taxable years beginning in the following calendar year, and (2) not later than October 1 of such calendar year, the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate was required to make an announcement of the actual supplemental premium rate under this section for such taxable years, was repealed by Pub. L. 101-234, title I, § 102(a), Dec. 13, 1989, 103 Stat. 1980.

Subchapter B—Computation of Taxable Income

Part

- I. Definition of gross income, adjusted gross income, taxable income, etc.
- II. Items specifically included in gross income.
- III. Items specifically excluded from gross income.
- IV. Determination of marital status.¹
- V. Deductions for personal exemptions.
- VI. Itemized deductions for individuals and corporations.
- VII. Additional itemized deductions for individuals.
- VIII. Special deductions for corporations.
- IX. Items not deductible.
- X. Terminal railroad corporations and their shareholders.
- XI. Special rules relating to corporate preference items.

AMENDMENTS

1982—Pub. L. 97-248, title II, § 204(c)(2), Sept. 3, 1982, 96 Stat. 427, added item for part XI.

1977—Pub. L. 95-30, title I, § 101(e)(3), May 23, 1977, 91 Stat. 135, substituted “Determination of marital status” for “Standard deduction for individuals” in item for part IV.

1976—Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, § 1901(b)(4)(C), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1793, substituted “taxable income, etc.” for “and taxable income.” in item for part I.

1962—Pub. L. 87-870, § 1(b), Oct. 23, 1962, 76 Stat. 1160, added item for part X.

PART I—DEFINITION OF GROSS INCOME, ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, TAXABLE INCOME, ETC.

Sec.

- 61. Gross income defined.
- 62. Adjusted gross income defined.
- 63. Taxable income defined.
- 64. Ordinary income defined.
- 65. Ordinary loss defined.
- 66. Treatment of community income.
- 67. 2-percent floor on miscellaneous itemized deductions.
- 68. Overall limitation on itemized deductions.

AMENDMENTS

1990—Pub. L. 101-508, title XI, § 11103(d), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-407, added item 68.

¹Part heading amended by Pub. L. 99-514 without corresponding amendment of analysis.

1986—Pub. L. 99-514, title I, § 132(d), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2116, added item 67.

1984—Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title IV, § 424(b)(2)(C), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 803, struck out “where spouses live apart” in item 66.

1980—Pub. L. 96-605, title I, § 101(b), Dec. 28, 1980, 94 Stat. 3522, added item 66.

1976—Pub. L. 94-455, title XIX, § 1901(b)(4)(A), (B), Oct. 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 1793, substituted “TAXABLE INCOME, ETC.” for “AND TAXABLE INCOME” in part heading, and added items 64 and 65.

§ 61. Gross income defined

(a) General definition

Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, gross income means all income from whatever source derived, including (but not limited to) the following items:

- (1) Compensation for services, including fees, commissions, fringe benefits, and similar items;
- (2) Gross income derived from business;
- (3) Gains derived from dealings in property;
- (4) Interest;
- (5) Rents;
- (6) Royalties;
- (7) Dividends;
- (8)¹ Alimony and separate maintenance payments;
- (9) Annuities;
- (10) Income from life insurance and endowment contracts;
- (11) Pensions;
- (12) Income from discharge of indebtedness;
- (13) Distributive share of partnership gross income;
- (14) Income in respect of a decedent; and
- (15) Income from an interest in an estate or trust.

(b) Cross references

For items specifically included in gross income, see part II (sec. 71 and following). For items specifically excluded from gross income, see part III (sec. 101 and following).

(Aug. 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 17; Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title V, § 531(c), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 884; Pub. L. 115-97, title I, § 11051(b)(1)(A), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2089.)

AMENDMENT OF SUBSECTION (a)

Pub. L. 115-97, title I, § 11051(b)(1)(A), (c), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2089, 2090, provided that, applicable to any divorce or separation instrument (as defined in former section 71(b)(2) of this title as in effect before Dec. 22, 2017) executed after Dec. 31, 2018, and to such instruments executed on or before Dec. 31, 2018, and modified after Dec. 31, 2018, if the modification expressly provides that the amendment made by section 11051 of Pub. L. 115-97 applies to such modification, subsection (a) of this section is amended by striking par. (8) and redesignating pars. (9) to (15) as (8) to (14), respectively. See 2017 Amendment note below.

AMENDMENTS

2017—Subsec. (a)(8) to (15). Pub. L. 115-97 redesignated pars. (9) to (15) as (8) to (14), respectively, and struck out former par. (8) which read as follows: “Alimony and separate maintenance payments;”.

¹See Amendment of Subsection (a) note below.

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> CHAPTER I - INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
> SUBCHAPTER A - INCOME TAX > PART 1 - INCOME TAXES > Tax on Corporations
> § 1.61-1 Gross income.

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CFR

§ 1.61-1 Gross income.

(a) General definition. Gross income means all income from whatever source derived, unless excluded by law. Gross income includes income realized in any form, whether in money, property, or services. Income may be realized, therefore, in the form of services, meals, accommodations, stock, or other property, as well as in cash. Section 61 lists the more common items of gross income for purposes of illustration. For purposes of further illustration, § 1.61-14 mentions several miscellaneous items of gross income not listed specifically in section 61. Gross income, however, is not limited to the items so enumerated.

(b) Cross references. Cross references to other provisions of the Code are to be found throughout the regulations under section 61. The purpose of these cross references is to direct attention to the more common items which are included in or excluded from gross income entirely, or treated in some special manner. To the extent that another section of the Code or of the regulations thereunder, provides specific treatment for any item of income, such other provision shall apply notwithstanding section 61 and the regulations thereunder. The cross references do not cover all possible items.

(1) For examples of items specifically included in gross income, see Part II (section 71 and following), Subchapter B, Chapter 1 of the Code.

(2) For examples of items specifically excluded from gross income, see part III (section 101 and following), Subchapter B, Chapter 1 of the Code.

WEBSTERS

entirely

adverb

en-tire·ly | \ in-'tī(-ə)r-lē , 'en-,tī(-ə)r-\

Definition of entirely

1: to the full or entire extent : COMPLETELY

2: to the exclusion of others : SOLELY

(a) Are only EXAMPLES. The words "for purposes of illustration" denotes the fact that everything listed in (a) are examples.

(b) Are the only actual items included in "Gross Income" at Part II Sec. 71 - 91

(3) For general rules as to the taxable year for which an item is to be included in gross income, s section 451 and the regulations thereunder.

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- (2) any deduction for investment interest (as defined in section 163(d)), and
- (3) the deduction under section 165(a) for casualty or theft losses described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c) or for losses described in section 165(d).

(d) Coordination with other limitations

This section shall be applied after the application of any other limitation on the allowance of any itemized deduction.

(e) Exception for estates and trusts

This section shall not apply to any estate or trust.

(f) Section not to apply

This section shall not apply to any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026.

(Added Pub. L. 101-508, title XI, § 11103(a), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-406; amended Pub. L. 103-66, title XIII, §§ 13201(b)(3)(E), 13204, Aug. 10, 1993, 107 Stat. 459, 462; Pub. L. 105-277, div. J, title IV, § 4004(b)(2), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-911; Pub. L. 107-16, title I, § 103(a), June 7, 2001, 115 Stat. 44; Pub. L. 112-240, title I, § 101(b)(2)(A), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 2316; Pub. L. 115-97, title I, §§ 11002(d)(2), 11046(a), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2061, 2088.)

INFLATION ADJUSTED ITEMS FOR CERTAIN YEARS

For inflation adjustment of certain items in this section, see Revenue Procedures listed in a table under this section.

2017—Substituted for “1992”.
Subsec. (g)
2013—Substituted for “1992”.
Prior to amendment, text read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘applicable amount’ means \$100,000 (\$50,000 in the case of a separate return by a married individual within the meaning of section 7703).

“(2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENTS.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in a calendar year after 1991, each dollar amount contained in paragraph (1) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

“(A) such dollar amount, multiplied by

“(B) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, by substituting ‘calendar year 1990’ for ‘calendar year 1992’ in subparagraph (B) thereof.”

Subsecs. (f), (g). Pub. L. 112-240, § 101(b)(2)(A)(ii), struck out subsecs. (f) and (g), which related to phase-out of limitation and termination of applicability of section, respectively.

2001—Subsecs. (f), (g). Pub. L. 107-16 added subsecs. (f) and (g).

1998—Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 105-277 substituted “for casualty or theft losses described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c) or for losses described in section 165(d)” for “for losses described in subsection (c)(3) or (d) of section 165”.

1993—Subsec. (b)(2)(B). Pub. L. 103-66, § 13201(b)(3)(E), substituted “1992” for “1989”.

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 103-66, § 13204, struck out heading and text of subsec. (f). Text read as follows: “This section shall not apply to any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1995.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2017 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 11002(d)(2) of Pub. L. 115-97 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 2017,

see section 11002(e) of Pub. L. 115-97, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

Pub. L. 115-97, title I, § 11046(b), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2088, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2013 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 112-240 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 2012, see section 101(b)(3) of Pub. L. 112-240, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2001 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 107-16, title I, § 103(b), June 7, 2001, 115 Stat. 45, provided that: “The amendment made by this section [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1998 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 105-277, div. J, title IV, § 4004(c)(3), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-911, provided that: “The amendment made by subsection (b)(2) [amending this section] shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1990.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1993 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 13201(b)(3)(E) of Pub. L. 103-66 applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1992, see section 13201(c) of Pub. L. 103-66, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section applicable to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1990, see section 11103(e) of Pub. L. 101-508, set out as an Effective Date of 1990 Amendment note under section 1 of this title.

PART II—ITEMS SPECIFICALLY INCLUDED IN GROSS INCOME

- Sec. 71. Alimony and separate maintenance payments.
- 72. Annuities; certain proceeds of endowment and life insurance contracts.
- 73. Services of child.
- 74. Prizes and awards.
- 75. Dealers in tax-exempt securities.
- [76. Repealed.]
- 77. Commodity credit loans.
- 78. Dividends received from certain foreign corporations by domestic corporations choosing foreign tax credit.¹
- 79. Group-term life insurance purchased for employees.
- 80. Restoration of value of certain securities.
- [81. Repealed.]
- 82. Reimbursement of moving expenses.²
- 83. Property transferred in connection with performance of services.
- 84. Transfer of appreciated property to political organizations.²
- 85. Unemployment compensation.
- 86. Social security and tier 1 railroad retirement benefits.
- 87. Alcohol and biodiesel fuels credits.
- 88. Certain amounts with respect to nuclear de-commissioning costs.
- [89. Repealed.]
- 90. Illegal Federal irrigation subsidies.
- 91. Certain foreign branch losses transferred to specified 10-percent owned foreign corporations.

AMENDMENT OF ANALYSIS

Pub. L. 115-97, title I, § 11051(b)(1)(B), (c), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2089, 2090, provided that,

¹Section catchline amended by Pub. L. 115-79 without corresponding amendment of analysis.

²So in original. Does not conform to section catchline.

Canon: Specific Prevails Over General
If there is a conflict between a general provision and a specific provision, the specific provision prevails (*generalia specialibus non derogant*).

excluded from consideration under this section during plan years 1989 and 1990, in the case of a plan maintained by an employer which employs fewer than 10 employees on a normal working day during a plan year, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 101-140, title II, §203(a)(7), Nov. 8, 1989, 103 Stat. 831.

§ 90. Illegal Federal irrigation subsidies

(a) General rule

Gross income shall include an amount equal to any illegal Federal irrigation subsidy received by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

(b) Illegal Federal irrigation subsidy

For purposes of this section—

(1) In general

The term “illegal Federal irrigation subsidy” means the excess (if any) of—

- (A) the amount required to be paid for any Federal irrigation water delivered to the taxpayer during the taxpayer year, over
- (B) the amount paid for such water.

(2) Federal irrigation water

The term “Federal irrigation water” means any water made available for agricultural purposes from the operation of any reclamation or irrigation project referred to in paragraph (8) of section 202 of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982.

(c) Denial of deduction

No deduction shall be allowed under this subtitle by reason of any inclusion in gross income under subsection (a).

(Added Pub. L. 100-203, title X, §10611(a), Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1330-451.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 202 of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, referred to in subsec. (b)(2), is classified to section 390bb of Title 43, Public Laws.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 100-203, title X, §10611(c), Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1330-452, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [enacting this section] shall apply to water delivered to the taxpayer in months beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 22, 1987].”

§ 91. Certain foreign branch losses transferred to specified 10-percent owned foreign corporations

(a) In general

If a domestic corporation transfers substantially all of the assets of a foreign branch (within the meaning of section 367(a)(3)(C), as in effect before the date of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) to a specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation (as defined in section 245A) with respect to which it is a United States shareholder after such transfer, such domestic corporation shall include in gross income for the taxable year which includes such transfer an amount equal to the transferred loss amount with respect to such transfer.

(b) Transferred loss amount

For purposes of this section, the term “transferred loss amount” means, with respect to any transfer of substantially all of the assets of a foreign branch, the excess (if any) of—

(1) the sum of losses—

(A) which were incurred by the foreign branch after December 31, 2017, and before the transfer, and

(B) with respect to which a deduction was allowed to the taxpayer, over

(2) the sum of—

(A) any taxable income of such branch for a taxable year after the taxable year in which the loss was incurred and through the close of the taxable year of the transfer, and

(B) any amount which is recognized under section 904(f)(3) on account of the transfer.

(c) Reduction for recognized gains

The transferred loss amount shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of gain recognized by the taxpayer on account of the transfer (other than amounts taken into account under subsection (b)(2)(B)).

(d) Source of income

Amounts included in gross income under this section shall be treated as derived from sources within the United States.

(e) Basis adjustments

Consistent with such regulations or other guidance as the Secretary shall prescribe, proper adjustments shall be made in the adjusted basis of the taxpayer's stock in the specified 10-percent owned foreign corporation to which the transfer is made, and in the transferee's adjusted basis in the property transferred, to reflect amounts included in gross income under this section.

(Added Pub. L. 115-97, title I, §14102(d)(1), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2193.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The date of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, referred to in subsec. (a), probably means the date of enactment of title I of Pub. L. 115-97, which was approved Dec. 22, 2017. Prior versions of the bill that was enacted into law as Pub. L. 115-97 included such Short Title, but it was not enacted as part of title I of Pub. L. 115-97.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 115-97, title I, §14102(d)(3), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2194, provided that: “The amendments made by this subsection [enacting this section] shall apply to transfers after December 31, 2017.”

TRANSITION RULE

Pub. L. 115-97, title I, §14102(d)(4), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2194, provided that: “The amount of gain taken into account under section 91(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by this subsection, shall be reduced by the amount of gain which would be recognized under section 367(a)(3)(C) (determined without regard to the amendments made by subsection (e) [amending section 367 of this title]) with respect to losses incurred before January 1, 2018.”

PART III—ITEMS SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME

- | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| Sec. | |
| 101. | Certain death payments. ¹ |
| 102. | Gifts and inheritances. |
| 103. | Interest on State and local bonds. |

¹ So in original. Does not conform to section catchline.

- [103A. Repealed.]
- 104. Compensation for injuries or sickness.
- 105. Amounts received under accident and health plans.
- 106. Contributions by employer to accident and health plans.
- 107. Rental value of parsonages.
- 108. Income from discharge of indebtedness.
- 109. Improvements by lessee on lessor's property.
- 110. Qualified lessee construction allowances for short-term leases.
- 111. Recovery of tax benefit items.
- 112. Certain combat zone compensation of members of the Armed Forces.
- [113, 114. Repealed.]
- 115. Income of States, municipalities, etc.
- [116. Repealed.]
- 117. Qualified scholarships.
- 118. Contributions to the capital of a corporation.
- 119. Meals or lodging furnished for convenience of employer.¹
- [120. Repealed.]
- 121. Exclusion of gain from sale of principal residence.
- 122. Certain reduced uniformed services retirement pay.
- 123. Amounts received under insurance contracts for certain living expenses.
- [124. Repealed.]
- 125. Cafeteria plans.
- 126. Certain cost-sharing payments.
- 127. Educational assistance programs.
- [128. Repealed.]
- 129. Dependent care assistance programs.²
- 130. Certain personal injury liability assignments.
- 131. Certain foster care payments.
- 132. Certain fringe benefits.
- [133. Repealed.]
- 134. Certain military benefits.
- 135. Income from United States savings bonds used to pay higher education tuition and fees.
- 136. Energy conservation subsidies provided by public utilities.
- 137. Adoption assistance programs.
- 138. Medicare Advantage MSA.
- 139. Disaster relief payments.
- 139A. Federal subsidies for prescription drug plans.
- 139B. Benefits provided to volunteer firefighters and emergency medical responders.
- [139C. Repealed.]
- 139D. Indian health care benefits.
- 139E. Indian general welfare benefits.
- 139F. Certain amounts received by wrongfully incarcerated individuals.
- 139G. Assignments to Alaska Native Settlement Trusts.
- 139H. Interest received in action to recover property seized by the Internal Revenue Service based on structuring transaction.
- 140. Cross references to other Acts.

AMENDMENTS

2019—Pub. L. 116-25, title I, §1202(b), July 1, 2019, 133 Stat. 988, added item 139H.

2018—Pub. L. 115-141, div. U, title IV, §401(d)(7)(C), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 1212, struck out item 139C “COBRA premium assistance”.

2017—Pub. L. 115-97, title I, §13821(a)(2), Dec. 22, 2017, 131 Stat. 2178, added item 139G.

2015—Pub. L. 114-113, div. Q, title III, §304(b), Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 3088, added item 139F.

2014—Pub. L. 113-295, div. A, title II, §221(a)(19)(A), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 4039, which directed amendment of part III by striking out item 120 in table of sections for “such subpart”, was executed by striking out item

120 “Amounts received under qualified group legal services plans” in table of sections for this part to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

Pub. L. 113-168, §2(b), Sept. 26, 2014, 128 Stat. 1884, added item 139E.

2011—Pub. L. 112-10, div. B, title VIII, §1858(b)(2)(B), Apr. 15, 2011, 125 Stat. 168, struck out item 139D “Free choice vouchers”.

2010—Pub. L. 111-148, title X, §10108(f)(2), Mar. 23, 2010, 124 Stat. 913, added item 139D relating to free choice vouchers.

Pub. L. 111-148, title IX, §9021(b), Mar. 23, 2010, 124 Stat. 874, added item 139D relating to Indian health care benefits.

2009—Pub. L. 111-5, div. B, title III, §3001(a)(15)(B), Feb. 17, 2009, 123 Stat. 465, added item 139C.

2007—Pub. L. 110-142, §5(b), Dec. 20, 2007, 121 Stat. 1806, added item 139B.

2004—Pub. L. 108-357, title I, §101(b)(3), Oct. 22, 2004, 118 Stat. 1423, struck out item 114 “Extraterritorial income”.

Pub. L. 108-311, title IV, §408(a)(5)(G), Oct. 4, 2004, 118 Stat. 1191, substituted “Medicare Advantage MSA” for “Medicare+Choice MSA” in item 138.

2003—Pub. L. 108-173, title XII, §1202(c), Dec. 8, 2003, 117 Stat. 2480, added item 139A.

2002—Pub. L. 107-134, title I, §111(b), Jan. 23, 2002, 115 Stat. 2433, added item 139 and redesignated former item 139 as 140.

2000—Pub. L. 106-519, §4(6), Nov. 15, 2000, 114 Stat. 2433, added item 114.

1997—Pub. L. 105-34, title III, §312(d)(14), title XII, §1213(d), Aug. 5, 1997, 111 Stat. 841, 1001, added item 110 and substituted “Exclusion of gain from sale of principal residence” for “One-time exclusion of gain from sale of principal residence by individual who has attained age 55” in item 121.

Pub. L. 105-33, title IV, §4006(b)(3), Aug. 5, 1997, 111 Stat. 334, added items 138 and 139 and struck out former item 138 “Cross reference to other Acts”.

1996—Pub. L. 104-188, title I, §§1602(b)(8), 1704(t)(4)(B), 1807(c)(7), Aug. 20, 1996, 110 Stat. 1834, 1887, 1902, substituted “combat zone compensation” for “combat pay” in item 112, struck out item 133 “Interest on certain loans used to acquire employer securities”, added items 137 and 138, and struck out former item 137 “Cross reference to other Acts”.

1992—Pub. L. 102-486, title XIX, §1912(b), Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 3016, added items 136 and 137 and struck out former item 136 “Cross references to other Acts”.

1990—Pub. L. 101-508, title XI, §11801(b)(2), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-522, struck out item 110 “Income taxes paid by lessee corporation”, item 113 “Mustering-out payments for members of the Armed Forces”, item 114 “Sports programs conducted for the American National Red Cross”, item 124 “Qualified transportation provided by employer”, and item 128 “Interest on certain savings certificates”.

1988—Pub. L. 100-647, title I, §1013(a)(37), title VI, §6009(c)(4), Nov. 10, 1988, 102 Stat. 3544, 3690, substituted “Interest on State and local bonds” for “Interest on certain governmental obligations” in item 103, struck out item 103A “Mortgage subsidy bonds”, added item 135 and redesignated former item 135 “Cross references to other Acts” as item 136.

1986—Pub. L. 99-514, title I, §123(b)(4), title VI, §612(b)(8), title XI, §1168(b), Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2113, 2251, 2512, struck out item 116 “Partial exclusion of dividends received by individuals”, substituted in item 117 “Qualified scholarships” for “Scholarships and fellowship grants”, added item 134, and redesignated former item 134 as 135.

1984—Pub. L. 98-369, div. A, title I, §171(b), title V, §§531(a)(2), 543(b), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 699, 881, 892, substituted “Recovery of tax benefit items” for “Recovery of bad debts, prior taxes, and delinquency amounts” in item 111, added items 132 (relating to certain fringe benefits) and 133 (relating to interest on certain loans used to acquire employer securities), and redesignated former item 132 (relating to cross references to other Acts) as item 134.

²Editorially supplied. Section 129 added by Pub. L. 97-34 without corresponding amendment of part analysis.

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> CHAPTER I - INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
> SUBCHAPTER A - INCOME TAX > PART 1 - INCOME TAXES
> credits allowable under sections 30 through 45D
> **§ 1.6012-1 Individuals required to make returns of income.**

See (b) below for nonresident alien requirements

26 CFR § 1.6012-1 - Individuals required to make returns of income.

Your Social Security Number is Prima Facie evidence that your tax status is as a "citizen" for tax purposes until you change your status by filing as a "Nonresident Alien" using a 1040NR

CFR Table of Popular Names

§ 1.6012-1 Individuals required to make returns of income.

(a) Individual citizen or resident -

"Citizen" or "Resident" ARE NOT DEFINED in 26 US Code and NOT Mentioned in Sec. 6012

(1) In general. Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, an income tax return must be filed by every individual for each taxable year beginning before January 1, 1973, during which he receives \$600 or more of gross income, and for each taxable year beginning after December 31, 1972, during which he receives \$750 or more of gross income, if such individual is:

(i) A citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad,

(ii) A resident of the United States even though not a citizen thereof, or

26 US Code Sec. 6012 or 7703 DOES NOT STATE individual must be a citizen of the United States or resident of the United States

(iii) An alien bona fide resident of Puerto Rico or any section 931 possession, as defined in § 1.931-1(c)(1), during the entire taxable year

(2) Special rules.

(i) For taxable years beginning before January 1, 1970, an individual who is described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and who has attained the age of 65 before the close of his taxable year must file an income tax return only if he receives \$1,200 or more of gross income during his taxable year.

(ii) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1969, and before January 1, 1973, an individual described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (other than an individual referred to in section 142(b)):

(a) Who is not married (as determined by applying section 143(a) and the regulations thereunder) must file an income tax return only if he receives \$1,700 or more of gross income during his taxable year, except that if such an individual has attained the age of 65 before the close of his taxable year an income tax return must be filed by such individual only if he receives \$2,300 or more of gross income during his taxable year.

(b) Who is entitled to make a joint return under section 6013 and the regulations thereunder must file an income tax return only if his gross income received during his taxable year, when combined with the gross income of his spouse received during his taxable year, is \$2,300 or more. However, if such individual or his spouse has attained the age of 65 before the close of the taxable year an income tax return must be filed by such individual only if their combined gross income is \$2,900 or more. If both the individual and his spouse have attained the age of 65 before the close of the taxable year such return must be filed only if their combined gross income is \$3,500 or more. However, this subdivision (ii)(b) shall not apply if the individual and his spouse did not have the same household as their home at the close of their taxable year, if such spouse files a separate return for a taxable year which includes any part of such individual's taxable year, or if any other taxpayer is entitled to an exemption for such individual or his spouse under section 151(e) for such other taxpayer's taxable year beginning in the calendar year in which such individual's taxable year begins. For example, a married student more than half of whose support is furnished by his father must file an income tax return if he receives \$600 or more of gross income during his taxable year.

(iii) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1972, an individual described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (other than an individual referred to in section 142(b)):

(a) Who is not married (as determined by applying section 143(a) and the regulations thereunder) must file an income tax return only if he receives \$1,750 or more of gross income during his taxable year, except that if such an individual has attained the age of 65 before the close of his taxable year an income tax return must be filed by such individual only if he receives \$2,500 or more of gross income during his taxable year.

(b) Who is entitled to make a joint return under section 6013 and the regulations thereunder must file an income tax return only if his gross income received during his taxable year, when combined with the gross income of his spouse received during his taxable year, is \$2,500 or more. However, if such individual or his spouse has attained the age of 65 before the close of the taxable year an income tax return must be filed by such individual only if their combined gross income is \$3,250 or more. If both the individual and his spouse attain the age of 65 before the close of the

taxable year such return must be filed only if their combined gross income is \$4,000 or more. However, this subdivision (iii)(b) shall not apply if the individual and his spouse did not have the same household as their home at the close of their taxable year, if such spouse files a separate return for a taxable year which includes any part of such individual's taxable year, or if any other taxpayer is entitled to an exemption for the taxpayer or his spouse under section 151(e) for such other taxpayer's taxable year beginning in the calendar year in which such individual's taxable year begins. For example, a married student more than half of whose support is furnished by his father must file an income tax return if he receives \$750 or more of gross income during the taxable year.

(iv) For purposes of section 6012(a)(1)(A)(ii) and subdivisions (ii)(b) and (iii)(b) of this subparagraph, an individual and his spouse are considered to have the same household as their home at the close of a taxable year if the same household constituted the principal place of abode of both the individual and his spouse at the close of such taxable year (or on the date of death, if the individual or his spouse died within the taxable year). The individual and his spouse will be considered to have the same household as their home at the close of the taxable year notwithstanding a temporary absence from the household due to special circumstances, as, for example, in the case of a nonpermanent failure on the part of the individual and his spouse to have a common abode by reason of illness, education, business, vacation, or military service. For example, A, a calendar-year individual under 65 years of age, is married to B, also under 65 years of age, and is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. During 1970 A is transferred to an overseas base. A and B give up their home, which they had jointly occupied until that time; B moves to the home of her parents for the duration of A's absence. They fully intend to set up a new joint household upon A's return. Neither A nor B must file a return for 1970 if their combined gross income for the year is less than \$2,300 and if no other taxpayer is entitled to a dependency exemption for A or B under section 151(e).

(v) In the case of a short taxable year referred to in section 443(a)(1), an individual described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall file an income tax return if his gross income received during such short taxable year equals or exceeds his own personal exemption allowed by section 151(b) (prorated as provided in section 443(c)) and, when applicable, his additional exemption for age 65 or more allowed by section 151(c)(1) (prorated as provided in section 443(c)).

(vi) For rules relating to returns required to be made by every individual who is liable for one or more qualified State individual income taxes, as defined in section 6362, for a taxable year, see paragraph (b) of § 301.6361-1 of this chapter (Regulations on Procedure and Administration).

(vii) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1978, an individual who receives payments during the calendar year in which the taxable year begins under section 3507 (relating to advance payment of earned income credit) must file an income tax return.

(viii) For rules relating to returns required of taxpayers who receive advance payments of the premium tax credit under section 36B, see § 1.6011-8(a).

(3) *Earned income from without the United States and gain from sale of residence.* For the purpose of determining whether an income tax return must be filed for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1957, gross income shall be computed without regard to the exclusion provided for in section 911 (relating to earned income from sources without the United States). For the purpose of determining whether an income tax return must be filed for any taxable year ending after December 31, 1963, gross income shall be computed without regard to the exclusion provided for in section 121 (relating to sale of residence by individual who has attained age 65). In the case of an individual claiming an exclusion under section 121, he shall attach Form 2119 to the return required under this paragraph and in the case of an individual claiming an exclusion under section 911, he shall attach Form 2555 to the return required under this paragraph.

(4) *Return of income of minor.* A minor is subject to the same requirements and elections for making returns of income as are other individuals. Thus, for example, for a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1972, a return must be made by or for a minor who has an aggregate of \$1,750 of gross income from funds held in trust for him and from his personal services, regardless of the amount of his taxable income. The return of a minor must be made by the minor himself or must be made for him by his guardian or other person charged with the care of the minor's person or property. See paragraph (b)(3) of § 1.6012-3. See § 1.73-1 for inclusion in the minor's gross income of amounts received for his personal services. For the amount of tax which is considered to have been properly assessed against the parent, if not paid by the child, see section 6201(c) and paragraph (c) of § 301.6201-1 of this chapter (Regulations on Procedure and Administration).

(5) *Returns made by agents.* The return of income may be made by an agent if, by reason of disease or injury, the person liable for the making of the return is unable to make it. The return may also be made by an agent if the taxpayer is unable to make the return by reason of continuous absence from the United States (including Puerto Rico as if a part of the United States) for a period of at least 60 days prior to the date prescribed by law for making the return. In addition, a return may be made by an agent if the taxpayer requests permission, in writing, of the district director for the internal revenue district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person liable for the making of the return, and such district director determines that good cause

exists for permitting the return to be so made. However, assistance in the preparation of the return may be rendered under any circumstances. Whenever a return is made by an agent it must be accompanied by a power of attorney (or copy thereof) authorizing him to represent his principal in making, executing, or filing the return. A form 2848, when properly completed, is sufficient. In addition, where one spouse is physically unable by reason of disease or injury to sign a joint return, the other spouse may, with the oral consent of the one who is incapacitated, sign the incapacitated spouse's name in the proper place on the return followed by the words "By _____ Husband (or Wife)," and by the signature of the signing spouse in his own right, provided that a dated statement signed by the spouse who is signing the return is attached to and made a part of the return stating:

- (i) The name of the return being filed,
- (ii) The taxable year,
- (iii) The reason for the inability of the spouse who is incapacitated to sign the return, and
- (iv) That the spouse who is incapacitated consented to the signing of the return.

The taxpayer and his agent, if any, are responsible for the return as made and incur liability for the penalties provided for erroneous, false, or fraudulent returns.

(6) Form of return. Form 1040 is prescribed for general use in making the return required under this paragraph. Form 1040A is an optional short form which, in accordance with paragraph (a)(7) of this section, may be used by certain taxpayers. A taxpayer otherwise entitled to use Form 1040A as his return for any taxable year may not make his return on such form if he elects not to take the standard deduction provided in section 141, and in such case he must make his return on Form 1040. For taxable years beginning before January 1, 1970, a taxpayer entitled under section 6014 and § 1.6014-1 to elect not to show his tax on his return must, if he desires to exercise such election, make his return on Form 1040A. Form 1040W is an optional short form which, in accordance with paragraph (a)(8) of this section, may be used only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1958, and ending before December 31, 1961.

(7)

(i) Use of Form 1040A. Form 1040A may be filed only by those individuals entitled to use such form as provided by and in accordance with the instructions for such form.

(ii) Computation and payment of tax. Unless a taxpayer is entitled to elect under section 6014 and § 1.6014-1 not to show the tax on Form 1040A and does so elect, he shall compute and show on his return on Form 1040A the

amount of the tax imposed by subtitle A of the Code and shall, without notice and demand therefor, pay any unpaid balance of such tax not later than the date fixed for filing the return.

(iii) *Change of election to use Form 1040A.* A taxpayer who has elected to make his return on Form 1040A may change such election. Such change of election shall be within the time and subject to the conditions prescribed in section 144(b) and § 1.144-2 relating to change of election to take, or not to take the standard deduction.

(8) *Use of Form 1040W for certain taxable years -*

(i) *In general.* An individual may use Form 1040W as his return for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1958, and ending before December 31, 1961, in which the gross income of the individual, regardless of the amount thereof:

(a) Consists entirely of remuneration for personal services performed as an employee (whether or not such remuneration constitutes wages as defined in section 3401(a)), dividends, or interest, and

(b) Does not include more than \$200 from dividends and interest.

For purposes of determining whether gross income from dividends and interest exceeds \$200, dividends from domestic corporations are taken into account to the extent that they are includible in gross income. For purposes of this subparagraph, any reference to Form 1040 in §§ 1.4-2, 1.142-1, and 1.144-1 and this section shall also be deemed a reference to Form 1040W.

(ii) *Change of election to use Form 1040W.* A taxpayer who has elected to make his return on Form 1040W may change such election. Such change of election shall be within the time and subject to the conditions prescribed in section 144(b) and § 1.144-2, relating to change of election to take, or not to take, the standard deduction.

(iii) *Joint return of husband and wife on Form 1040W.* A husband and wife, eligible under section 6013 and the regulations thereunder to file a joint return for the taxable year, may, subject to the provisions of this subparagraph, make a joint return on Form 1040W for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1958, and ending before December 31, 1961, in which the aggregate gross income of the spouses (regardless of amount) consists entirely of remuneration for personal services performed as an employee (whether or not such remuneration constitutes wages as defined in section 3401(a)), dividends, or interest, and does not include more than \$200 from dividends and interest. For purposes of determining whether gross income from sources to which the \$200 limitation applies exceeds such amount in cases where both spouses receive dividends from domestic corporations, the amount of such dividends received by each spouse is taken into account to the

extent that such dividends are includible in gross income. See section 116 and §§ 1.116-1 and 1.116-2. If a joint return is made by husband and wife on Form 1040W, the liability for the tax shall be joint and several.

(9) *Items of tax preference.* For a taxable year ending after December 31, 1969, an individual shall attach Form 4625 to the return required by this paragraph if during the year the individual:

- (i) Has items of tax preference (described in section 57) in excess of its minimum tax exemption (determined under § 1.58-1) or
- (ii) Uses a net operating loss carryover from a prior taxable year in which it deferred minimum tax under section 56(b).

(b) *Return of nonresident alien individual -*

(1) *Requirement of return -*

(i) ***In general.*** Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, every nonresident alien individual (other than one treated as a resident under section 6013 (g) or (h)) who is engaged in trade or business in the United States at any time during the taxable year or who has income which is subject to taxation under subtitle A of the Code shall make a return on Form 1040NR. For this purpose it is immaterial that the gross income for the taxable year is less than the minimum amount specified in section 6012(a) for making a return. Thus, a nonresident alien individual who is engaged in a trade or business in the United States at any time during the taxable year is required to file a return on Form 1040 NR even though (a) he has no income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, (b) he has no income from sources within the United States, or (c) his income is exempt from income tax by reason of an income tax convention or any section of the Code. However, if the nonresident alien individual has no gross income for the taxable year, he is not required to complete the return schedules but must attach a statement to the return indicating the nature of any exclusions claimed and the amount of such exclusions to the extent such amounts are readily determinable.

(ii) ***Treaty income.*** If the gross income of a nonresident alien individual includes treaty income, as defined in paragraph (b)(1) of § 1.871-12, a statement shall be attached to the return on Form 1040NR showing with respect to that income:

- (a) The amounts of tax withheld,
- (b) The names and post office addresses of withholding agents, and
- (c) Such other information as may be required by the return form, or by the instructions issued with respect to the form, to show the taxpayer's entitlement to the reduced rate of tax under the tax convention.

(2) Exceptions -

(i) Return not required when tax is fully paid at source. A nonresident alien individual (other than one treated as a resident under section 6013 (g) or (h)) who at no time during the taxable year is engaged in a trade or business in the United States is not required to make a return for the taxable year if his tax liability for the taxable year is fully satisfied by the withholding of tax at source under chapter 3 of the Code. This subdivision does not apply to a nonresident alien individual who has income for the taxable year which is treated under section 871 (c) or (d) and § 1.871-9 (relating to students or trainees) or § 1.871-10 (relating to real property income) as income which is effectively connected for the taxable year with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by that individual, or to a nonresident alien individual making a claim under § 301.6402-3 of this chapter (Procedure and Administration Regulations) for the refund of an overpayment of tax for the taxable year. In addition, this subdivision does not apply to a nonresident alien individual who has income for the taxable year that is treated under section 871(b)(1) as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States by reason of the operation of section 897. For purposes of this subdivision, some of the items of income from sources within the United States upon which the tax liability will not have been fully satisfied by the withholding of tax at source under chapter 3 of the Code are:

(a) Interest upon so-called tax-free covenant bonds upon which, in accordance with section 1451 and § 1.1451-1, a tax of only 2 percent is required to be withheld at the source,

(b) In the case of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued after September 28, 1965, amounts described in section 871(a)(1)(C),

(c) Capital gains described in section 871(a)(2) and paragraph (d) of § 1.871-7, and

(d) Accrued interest received in connection with the sale of bonds between interest dates, which, in accordance with paragraph (h) of § 1.1441-4, is not subject to withholding of tax at the source.

(ii) Return of individual for taxable year of change of U.S. citizenship or residence -

(a) If an alien individual becomes a citizen or resident of the United States during the taxable year and is a citizen or resident of the United States on the last day of such year, he must make a return on Form 1040 for the taxable year. However, a separate schedule is required to be attached to this return to show the income tax computation for the part of the taxable year during which the alien was neither a citizen nor resident of the United

States, unless an election under section 6013 (g) or (h) is in effect for the alien. A Form 1040NR, clearly marked "Statement" across the top, may be used as such a separate schedule.

(b) If an individual abandons his U.S. citizenship or residence during the taxable year and is not a citizen or resident of the United States on the last day of such year, he must make a return on Form 1040NR for the taxable year, even if an election under section 6013(g) was in effect for the taxable year preceding the year of abandonment. However, a separate schedule is required to be attached to this return to show the income tax computation for the part of the taxable year during which the individual was a citizen or resident of the United States. A Form 1040, clearly marked "Statement" across the top, may be used as such a separate schedule.

(c) A return is required under this subdivision (ii) only if the individual is otherwise required to make a return for the taxable year.

(iii) *Beneficiaries of estates or trusts.* A nonresident alien individual who is a beneficiary of an estate or trust which is engaged in trade or business in the United States is not required to make a return for the taxable year merely because he is deemed to be engaged in trade or business within the United States under section 875(2). However, such nonresident alien beneficiary will be required to make a return if he otherwise satisfies the conditions of subparagraph (1)(i) of this paragraph for making a return.

(iv) *Certain alien residents of Puerto Rico.* This paragraph does not apply to a nonresident alien individual who is a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico during the taxable year. See section 876 and paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section.

(3) *Representative or agent for nonresident alien individual -*

(i) *Cases where power of attorney is not required.* The responsible representative or agent within the United States of a nonresident alien individual shall make on behalf of his nonresident alien principal a return of, and shall pay the tax on, all income coming within his control as representative or agent which is subject to the income tax under subtitle A of the Code. The agency appointment will determine how completely the agent is substituted for the principal for tax purposes. Any person who collects interest or dividends on deposited securities of a nonresident alien individual, executes ownership certificates in connection therewith, or sells such securities under special instructions shall not be deemed merely by reason of such acts to be the responsible representative or agent of the nonresident alien individual. If the responsible representative or agent does not have a specific power of attorney from the nonresident alien individual to file a return in his behalf, the return shall be accompanied by a statement to the effect that the representative or

agent does not possess specific power of attorney to file a return for such individual but that the return is being filed in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision.

(ii) *Cases where power of attorney is required.* Whenever a return of income of a nonresident alien individual is made by an agent acting under a duly authorized power of attorney for that purpose, the return shall be accompanied by the power of attorney in proper form, or a copy thereof, specifically authorizing him to represent his principal in making, executing, and filing the income tax return. Form 2848 may be used for this purpose. The agent, as well as the taxpayer, may incur liability for the penalties provided for erroneous, false, or fraudulent returns. For the requirements regarding signing of returns, see § 1.6061-1. The rules of paragraph (e) of § 601.504 of this chapter (Statement of Procedural Rules) shall apply under this subparagraph in determining whether a copy of a power of attorney must be certified.

(iii) *Limitation.* A return of income shall be required under this subparagraph only if the nonresident alien individual is otherwise required to make a return in accordance with this paragraph.

(4) *Disallowance of deductions and credits.* For provisions disallowing deductions and credits when a return of income has not been filed by or on behalf of a nonresident alien individual, see section 874(a) and the regulations thereunder.

(5) *Effective date.* This paragraph shall apply for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1966, except that it shall not be applied to require (i) the filing of a return for any taxable year ending before January 1, 1974, which, pursuant to instructions applicable to the return, is not required to be filed or (ii) the amendment of a return for such a taxable year which, pursuant to such instructions, is required to be filed. For corresponding rules applicable to taxable years beginning before January 1, 1967, see 26 CFR 1.6012-1(b) (Revised as of January 1, 1967).

(c) *Cross reference.* For returns by fiduciaries for individuals, estates, and trusts, see § 1.6012-3.

(Sec. 1445 (98 Stat. 655; 26 U.S.C. 1445), sec. 6012 (68A Stat. 732; 26 U.S.C. 6012), and 7805 (68A Stat. 917; 26 U.S.C. 7805) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954)

[T.D. 6500, 25 FR 12108, Nov. 26, 1960]

EDITORIAL NOTE:

For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 1.6012-1, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

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